


**CITY OF YORK,
1936.**

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

**The Medical Officer of Health,
Tuberculosis Officer, and
Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance),
The Chief Sanitary Inspector,
The Public Analyst,
Canal Boats Inspector, and
Tuberculosis Crusade Committee.**



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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1935, to November, 1936.

THE LORD MAYOR (THE RIGHT HON. W. H. SHAW, J.P.).

Chairman:—ALDERMAN WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:—COUNCILLOR T. HARWOOD.

Ald. Shipley.	Coun. Rowley.	Coun. Cross.
„ Terry.	„ Adamson.	„ Temple.
„ C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Gaines.	„ Anderson,
Coun. Crichton.	„ Watson.	„ Hammond.
„ Hargrave.	„ Simpson.	

UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Ald. C. T. Hutchinson.	Coun. Crichton.
Vice-Chairman.	Coun. Gaines.	„ Cross.
Ald. Shipley.	„ Watson.	„ Temple.

TUBERCULOSIS AND FEYER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman.*	Ald. C. T. Hutchinson.*	Coun. Simpson.
Vice-Chairman.	Coun. Crichton.	„ Anderson.
Ald. Terry.	„ Hargrave.*	

* Council Representatives on the East Riding and York Joint Sanatorium Committee, with Alderman Shipley and Councillors Rowley and Watson.

JOINT (MEDICAL SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTING

Health Committee:

Ald. W. Wright (*Chairman*), Councillors T. Harwood and Crichton.

Education Committee:

Councillors Hargrave, Rowland, and Rowley.

Public Assistance Committee:

Councillor E. Harwood, Miss Cudworth, and Mr. A. Fearnley.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (STATUTORY) COMMITTEE.

Chairman.	Coun. Crichton.	Coun. Simpson.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Adamson.	„ Hammond.
Ald. C. T. Hutchinson.	„ Gaines.	

Mrs. Edwin Gray, J.P., Dr. Norah Kemp (B.M.A.).

Mrs. Lamb (York Trades and Labour Council).

Mrs. Brown (York Midwives' Association). (To 16th April, 1936.)

Mrs. Thompson (York Midwives' Association). (From 16th April, 1936.)

FAIRFIELD FARM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Councillors Cross and Gaines.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Ald. Wright, J.P.	Ald. C. T. Hutchinson.	Dr. J. S. Gayner.
(Chairman).	Coun. Crichton.	Dr. D. Laing.
Sir Jas. Hamilton, J.P.	„ Adamson.	Rev. Canon
(Vice-Chairman to	„ Gaines.	E. C. Hudson.
17th Dec., 1935).	„ T. Harwood.	Miss M. Cudworth
Mrs. A. S. Rowntree	Mrs. W. B. Hill.	(from 30th March,
(Vice-Chairman from		1936).
30th Dec., 1935).		

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(a) Medical:—

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer, Chief Medical Officer (Public Assistance), and Medical Superintendent, Fever, Maternity & Tuberculosis Hospitals:—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

Deputy M.O.H., Asst. T.O. and M.O. Children's Homes:—

KATHARINE ROUNSFELL BROWN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 30th April, 1936).

Assistant M.O.H.:—

ISHBEL M. B. L. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Temp.) (from 1st May to 31st August, 1936),

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1st September, 1936).

Assistant M.O.H. and Resident Medical Officer, York Maternity Hospital:—

SHEILA THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 31st May, 1936).

JESSIE M. JAMIESON, M.B., D.P.H. (Temp.) (from 1st to 26th June, 1936).

JANE B. ROY, M.B., Ch.B. (from 26th June, 1936).

Asst. M.O.H. and Medical Officer, City Infirmary, Fever Hospital, etc. (temporary):—

NICHOLAS J. M. HESSION, M.B., Ch.B. (Ireland), B.A.O.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:—

G. HOLROYD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.), (to 30th September, 1936).

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool) (from 6th October, 1936).

Assistant School Medical Officer:—

RUTH M. ALLINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.)

Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

R. A. HOOPER, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Superintendent, City Mental Hospital:—

J. M. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.

District Medical Officers (Poor Law) (part time):—

North District—H. E. KING REYNOLDS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to 31st December, 1936).

East District—(a) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{R. A. DRAPER, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (to} \\ \text{12th August, 1936).} \\ \text{HENRIETTA BALL-DODD, L.R.C.P. \& S. (Ireland),} \\ \text{L.M. (Temp.) (from 13th August, 1936).} \end{array} \right.$

West District—(b) G. A. HAYDOCK, M.B., B.S.

(a) Public Vaccinator, N. & E. Districts. (b) Public Vaccinator, W. District.

Aural Consultant, Fever Hospital (part time):—

J. ACOMB, M.B., B.S.

Orthopaedic Consultant (part time):—

J. G. CRAIG, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Medical Superintendent, Raywell Sanatorium (Joint Sanatorium East Riding and York):—

T. S. TOWNSEND, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Visiting Surgeon and Obstetric Consultant, York Maternity Hospital (part time):—

A. R. LISTER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, Pathologist and Bacteriologist (part time):—

S. GOODMAN PLATTS, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic (part time):—

K. L. BLOOMER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic and Aural Consultant, School Clinic (part time):—

PETER MACDONALD, M.D.

School Dentist:—

MISS A. RAMSDEN, L.D.S.

Medical Officer, Orthopaedic Clinic (part time):—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Yorks. Children's Orthopaedic Hospital).

(b) Others:—

Veterinary Surgeon:—

J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst:—JOHN EVANS, F.I.C., Sheffield (part-time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

F. FISHBURN, C.R.San.Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

C. SIMPSON, A.R.San Inst. and Certified Meat Inspector.

Housing and Drainage Inspector:—

J. WILSON, C.R.San.Inst., Cert. San.Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors:—

G. A. COLLEY, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

W. L. INGHAM, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San.Sc. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

W. H. PLUMMER, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector.

R. COOPE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 1st February, 1936).

A. PEARSON, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 31st March, 1936).

D. BOWERS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 10th February, 1936).

H. WISEMAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (from 10th February, 1936).

G. A. WARD, C.S.I.J.B. (from 4th May, 1936).

Vaccination Officer:—R. A. WILKINSON.

Teacher, Fairfield Sanatorium School:—MISS MANNING.

Matron, Fever Hospital:—

MISS C. W. MACKINTOSH, S.R.N. (Fever).

Matron, Fairfield Sanatorium:—

MISS E. NEWSOME, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, York Maternity Hospital:—

MISS R. COCHRAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Supt. Nurse, City Infirmary (Poor Law):—

MISS M. C. FISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Raywell Sanatorium:—

MISS H. R. TODD, S.R.N. (General and Children).

Matron, Mental Hospital:—

MISS S. E. CONNOLLY, S.R.N., Certif. R.M.P.A., S.C.M.

District Sister, Maternity Hospital:—

MISS E. HAYHOE, S.C.M.

Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses:—

MISS M. BOSTON, S.C.M. & R.S.I. Certificate (H.V. & S.N.).

MISS H. M. SMITHSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. and R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

MISS A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MRS. E. JACKSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate.

MISS W. M. SLIGHT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V.) Certificate.

Tuberculosis Nurse:—

MISS A. BARNES, S.C.M. and Fever Trained.

School Nurses:—

MISS M. GRANT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate.

MISS L. EGAN, S.R.N.

MISS E. M. NEWTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Dental Nurse, School Clinic:—MISS M. LOCKER, S.R.N.

Orthopaedic Nurse, School Clinic:—MISS B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(c) Clerical Staffs:—

(a) Health Department:—

Senior (First-class) Clerk:—C. W. PRIME (from 8th January, 1936).

Second-class Clerks:—L. P. SAWYER, Dip. Inst. Hyg.; L. W. RICHMAN.

Third-class Clerks:—H. LINDSAY; N. WELBURN;

G. R. WHITE, Dip. Inst. Hyg.

(b) Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

Secretary:—MISS E. E. CONING, R.S.I. (H.V. & S.N.) Certificate (to 14th July, 1936).

Assist. Secretary:—MISS N. TAYLOR.

Third Class Clerk:—MISS S. M. SAUNDERS (from 23rd July, 1936).

(c) Child Welfare Centre:—

Third Class Clerk—MISS E. MILBURN.

(d) School Clinic:—

MISS J. MASTERMAN.

Assist. Clerks:—MISS D. BOUSFIELD (died 21st March, 1936); MISS E. PRIESTMAN; MISS S. M. GRUNDON (from 22nd June, 1936).

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1936.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Lady, and Gentlemen,

This Report is compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Circular 1561. The Report on the work of the School Medical Service will be published separately by the Education Committee.

There were no changes in the boundaries of the adjoining Counties affecting the City during the year 1936.

The birth-rate has fallen from 15.2, in 1935, to 15.0, but is still higher than the rate for the whole country (14.8).

There has been a considerable increase in the death-rate from 11.4, in 1935, to 12.0. The latter rate is less than the rate for England and Wales (12.1).

The death-rate for Tuberculosis in the City is by far the lowest on record, it having fallen from 61 per 100,000 in 1934 to 55 per 100,000 in 1936. The number of new cases is also a low record, 76 cases being notified compared with 97 in the previous year.

The Maternal Mortality rate for York (3.58 per 1,000 births), is slightly less than that for England and Wales (3.65). On the other hand the year 1936 was a very unfavourable one in York for young babies, the Infant Mortality rate reaching the high figure of 72 per 1,000 births as compared with a rate of 59 for the country as a whole.

Diphtheria has continued to decline in prevalence from the peak year of 1933 when 291 cases were notified, the figures for the succeeding years being 1934, 269; 1935, 169; 1936, 70. The numbers of deaths for the four years 1933 to 1936 have been 17, 14, 4 and nil respectively. For this I think considerable credit is to be given to the immunisation scheme, which appears to have modified the prevalence and intensity of the disease among young children and those of school age.

Good progress continued to be made during the year with slum clearance and re-housing, but there is still a very great deal of work to be done before the position can be considered at all satisfactory.

Changes in the medical staff were fewer than in the previous year. Dr. Katharine Brown, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and Dr. Sheila Thomson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, resigned on obtaining new appointments, and their posts were filled by Dr. Catherine Crane and Dr. Jane Roy respectively. In September Dr. G. Holroyd, the Senior Assistant School Medical Officer, resigned, and he was succeeded by Dr. F. B. Shevlin.

Miss E. E. Coning, who had been Secretary of the Tuberculosis Dispensary since its inception in December, 1912, resigned this post during the year, but has consented to act as Honorary Secretary of the Care Committee, and has drawn up the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Crusade Committee, which is appended to this Report.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Staff of the Health Department, and my colleagues in other Departments for the help given to me in carrying out my duties.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Lady, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

P. R. McNAUGHT, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

50 Bootham, York.

May, 1937.

CITY OF YORK.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres, 4,260.

Census 1931, 84,813.

Population, mid-1936 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 89,680.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931), 20,120.

Do. do. (end of 1936) according to rate-books, 23,065.

Rateable value (April, 1936), £579,684.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £2,166.

Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the York Employment Exchange for the following information :—

“ COMPARISON OF THE STATE OF THE UNEMPLOYED REGISTER FOR 1935 AND 1936.

The averages are based on the numbers on the Register on the Monday in each month, on which the statistical returns are prepared.

	MEN.		WOMEN.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Wholly Unemployed including Non-Claimants (i.e. persons who are registered as unemployed, but who are not receiving Unemployment Insurance benefit or Unemployment Assistance Allowances)	3118	2312	424	363
Casuals (i.e. persons who are casually employed)	102	95	—	—
Temporary Stoppage	164	164	79	49
Total Average ...	3384	2571	503	412

The improvement in the figures is due in the main to the Chocolate, Building and Engineering trades.”

Poor-Law Relief :

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Total persons in receipt of indoor poor-law relief	483	572	563	534	531
Including, in sick wards	281	269	275	285	260
Total persons in receipt of outdoor poor-law relief	2278	2306	2404	2511	2050
Including, under medical relief only	20	20	17	19	14

VITAL STATISTICS, 1936.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

Live Births	{	Leg. ..	Total. 1,278	M. 657	F. 621	} Birth-rate ..	15.0 per 1,000.
		Illeg. ..	69	34	35		
Stillbirths	{	Leg. ..	46	24	22	} Rate per 1,000 total births	35.8.
		Illeg. ..	4	2	2		
Deaths ..	..	..	1,073	565	508	Death-rate	12.0 per 1,000.

Deaths from Puerperal causes :—			Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
	Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	1	.71
	Other Puerperal causes ...	...	4	2.87
	Total ...	...	5	3.58

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :—

		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Number ...	...	87	10	97
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	68.0	144.9	72.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	123
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	15
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	12
Total Zymotic mortality	...	...	0.34	per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	0.13	
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1.17	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	...	...	0.44	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	...	...	0.55	
Cancer death-rate	...	...	1.37	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	...	...	0.18	

TABLE 1. CITY OF YORK.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total (Nett) BIRTHS.	Birth- rate.	Total (Nett) DEATHS.	Death- rate.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1932	85190	1328	15.6	1012	11.8	316
1933	84720	1242	14.6*	1011	11.9	231
1934	89550	1317	15.0	1022	11.7	295
1935	90200	1374	15.2	1030	11.4	344
1936	89680	1347	15.0	1073	12.0	274
AVERAGE		1322	15.1	1029	11.7	292

*Lowest birth-rate on record.

Lowest death-rate on record—10.3 in 1923.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND CHIEF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
OCCURRING IN THE CITY DURING 1936, ALLOCATED ACCORDING
TO WARDS.

TABLE 2.

	Bootham	Castlegate	Clifton	Fishergate	Guildhall	Heworth	Holgate	Knavesmire	Micklegate	Monk	Scarcroft	Walmgate	Whole City *
Live BIRTHS	131	90	94	153	62	166	106	59	84	88	67	209	1347
Birthrate ...	14.9	18.7	10.4	24.1	13.4	13.5	13.5	9.6	14.0	13.6	10.7	18.1	15.0
DEATHS ...	120	92	101	65	70	122	81	64	87	106	70	115	1073
Deathrate ...	13.7	19.1	11.1	10.3	15.1	9.9	10.3	10.4	14.5	16.4	11.2	9.9	12.0
Deaths under 1	9	6	7	5	7	9	9	4	7	11	3	20	97
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births) ...	68.7	66.6	74.5	32.7	112.9	54.2	84.9	67.8	83.3	125.0	44.8	95.7	72.0
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE:—													
Scarlet Fever...	42	2	11	17	5	49	11	5	5	14	11	61	233
Diphtheria ...	8	7	6	3	2	14	7	—	3	5	1	14	70
Enteric Fever...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	2	2	2	3	2	9	2	4	2	7	2	7	44
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	7	6	3	6	3	5	3	4	6	2	5	10	60
Non- pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	1	1	1	3	16
Pneumonia ...	8	3	5	3	5	7	3	6	8	7	8	6	69

* The figures for the whole City are supplied by the Registrar-General.
Those for the Wards are compiled from returns supplied by the
Local Registrars.

TABLE 3.—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN YORK.

					Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population.	
					York.	England & Wales.
Year	1932	...	783	...	18.3	15.2
	„ 1933	...	794	...	18.7	15.7
	„ 1934	...	862	...	19.5	16.9
	„ 1935	...	871	...	19.3	17.1
	„ 1936	...	864	...	19.3	17.3*

* Highest recorded since 1920 (20.1).

TABLE 4.

Registrar-General's figures as to Causes of Death during 6 years, 1931-36 :—

Cause of Death	YEARS :					
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	3	2	7	2	—	15
Scarlet fever	2	—	3	4	—	1
Whooping Cough	6	9	5	2	10	—
Diphtheria	4	22	17	14	4	—
Influenza	39	20	35	12	24	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	2	3	1	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	4	1	2	2	4	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	69	57	53	43	51	40
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	15	9	11	7	10
Syphilis	1	3	2	3	1	5
General paralysis of the Insane, etc.	6	4	1	2	2	6
Cancer	132	127	111	141	131	123
Diabetes	12	14	15	16	16	11
Cerebral hæmorrhage	68	64	74	80	67	60
Heart disease	201	220	219	223	224	256
Aneurysm	1	—	4	7	5	3
Other circulatory diseases	29	45	26	39	34	48
Bronchitis	46	46	41	31	26	35
Pneumonia (all forms)	60	49	50	41	41	59
Other Respiratory diseases	11	7	4	7	16	11
Peptic Ulcer	6	11	11	9	11	9
Diarrhœa, etc.	2	4	6	8	13	13
Appendicitis	1	12	4	8	3	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	7	3	1	7	2	2
Other diseases of Liver, etc.	11	6	7	6	5	8
Other digestive diseases	20	13	23	23	15	13
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	39	35	46	39	37	45
Puerperal Sepsis	—	2	5	—	1	1
Other Puerperal causes	2	2	2	6	4	4
Congenital Debility and malforma- tion, including Premature Birth, etc.	48	45	39	39	41	52
Senility	66	41	52	53	73	80
Suicide	10	19	11	12	14	8
Other Violence	34	26	38	39	41	30
Other defined diseases	68	86	84	89	104	94
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1	2	1	2	1
ALL CAUSES—TOTALS	1,026	1,012	1,011	1,022	1,030	1,073

TABLE 5.—CITY OF YORK, 1936.

Registrar-General's figures as to Causes of Death at different periods of life :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and over.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	15	4	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	40	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	11	7	2	—
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	10	1	3	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
11. Syphilis	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant disease	123	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	14	37	47	19
14. Diabetes	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	22	25
16. Heart disease	256	—	—	—	1	2	1	8	14	48	77	105
17. Aneurysm	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
18. Other Circulatory diseases	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	14	23
19. Bronchitis	35	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	6	21
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	59	18	6	1	1	—	3	5	2	6	9	8
21. Other Respiratory diseases	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	4
22. Peptic Ulcer	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc.	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Appendicitis	11	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—
27. Other Digestive diseases	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	5	2
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	45	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	6	16	11	7
29. Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal causes	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, pre- mature birth, malforma- tions, etc.	52	50	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Senility	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	68
33. Suicide	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	1	—
34. Other violence	30	2	—	—	2	4	9	1	—	4	4	4
35. Other defined diseases	94	7	2	2	3	4	4	5	15	16	21	15
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Causes—Totals	1,073	97	17	7	16	23	34	53	83	182	249	312

TABLE 6.—BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY, 1936.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average for the 122 great towns including York.	Average for the 143 smaller towns.	YORK.
Rate per 1,000 of total population :				
BIRTH-Rate	14·8	14·9	15·0	15·0
DEATH-Rate (all causes)	12·1	12·3	11·5	12·0
From Enteric Fever	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·17
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Whooping Cough	0·05	0·06	0·04	—
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	—
Influenza	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·18
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·39	0·42
Rate per 1,000 Births:—				
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	5·9	8·2	3·4	8·9
Total deaths under one year . . .	59	63	55	72

TABLE 7.—MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1932—1936.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	Average
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY :						
No. of deaths (YORK) ...	4	7	6	5	5	5.4
Rate per 1,000 births :						
York	2.89	5.36	4.40	3.45	3.58	3.93
England and Wales ...	4.04	4.32	4.41	3.93	3.65	4.07
(b) INFANT MORTALITY :						
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	95	70	61	69	97	78.4
Rate per 1,000 births :						
York	71.5	54.7	46.3*	50.2	72	58.9
England and Wales ...	65	64	58.5	57.0*	59	60.7

* Lowest on record.

TABLE 8.—STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE
FOUR QUARTERS.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	WHOLE* YEAR.
Births	309	362	331	307	1,347 nett
Birth-rate	13·8	16·1	14·7	13·7	15·0
Deaths	349	227	236	281	1,073
Death-rate	15·6	10·1	10·5	12·5	12·0
Infant Mortality—					
Deaths under 1 year of age..	35	21	16	25	97
Rate per 1,000 Births ..	113·2	58·0	48·3	81·4	72·0
Deaths due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia	34	16	18	30	94

* The figures for the four quarters are those supplied by the local Registrars.

Those for the whole year are supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE 9.

DEATHS DUE TO RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND HEART DISEASE.

YEAR.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.						Heart Disease.		
	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia	Other Respira- tory Diseases.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of total deaths (all causes).	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	Percentage of Total Deaths (all causes).
1932	46	49	7	102	1·19	10·0	220	2·5	21·7
1933	41	50	4	95	1·12	9·3	219	2·5	21·6
1934	31	41	7	79	0·89	7·7	223	2·5	21·8
1935	26	41	16	83	0·92	8·0	224	2·5	21·7
1936	35	59	11	105	1·17	9·8	256	2·8	23·8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—CASE-RATES AND DEATH-RATES.

Diseases.	Case-rates.		Death-rates.	
	York.	England and Wales.	York.	England and Wales.
Diphtheria (per 100,000 population) ...	78	139	Nil.	7
Scarlet Fever do.	259	253	1.1	1
Enteric Fever do.	3.3	6	1.1	1
Puerperal Fever (per 1,000 births) ...	3.58	3.27	.71	1.34
Puerperal Pyrexia do.	5.72	9.64	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1932-1936.

(Registrar General's figures).

Year.	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1932	57	0.66	15	0.17	72	0.83
1933	53	0.62	9	0.10	62	0.72
1934	43	0.49	11	0.12	54	0.61
1935	51	0.56	7	0.08*	58	0.64
1936	40	0.44*	10	0.11	50	0.55*
Average ..	49	0.55	10	0.12	59	0.67

* Lowest on record.

TOTAL NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified per Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	101	167	138	139	119	113	121	94	101	81	69	58*	59	60
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	43	48	44	41	63	59	43	31	27	46	34	47	38	16*
Total ...	144	215	182	180	182	172	164	125	128	127	103	105	97	76*

* Lowest on record.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1936 :—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
181	142	323	82	93	175	498

INQUESTS.

During the year inquests on the cause of death of 60 citizens were held, compared with 85 in 1935, viz. :—

Suicide (9) : (Gas-poisoning 4; Drowning 2; Hanging 2; Shooting 1).

Accident (22) : (Fall 7; Suffocation 2; Vehicles (Motor Car 1; Motor Bus 3; Motor Lorry 2; Motor Cycle 1); Burns 3; Diving 1; Horse Riding 1; Struck by Railway Engine 1; Laceration of Leg 1).

Other Violence (2) : (Found Drowned 1; War Wounds 1).

Natural Causes (27) : (Heart Disease 10; Nephritis 2; Broncho Pneumonia 3; Septicæmia 2; Erysipelas 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis 2; Appendicitis 1; Puerperal Sepsis 1; Miscellaneous Causes 4; Cause Unascertainable 1).

There was an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever in the City during the year, and a diminution in the number of cases of Diphtheria, 233 cases of Scarlet Fever (compared with 169 in 1935) and 70 cases of Diphtheria (compared with 169 in 1935) being notified.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria (compared with 4 in 1935), and one death from Scarlet Fever (compared with nil in 1935).

Measles was prevalent in the early months of the year and 15 deaths were ascribed to the disease, the highest number since 1930 when 22 deaths were recorded.

We have no evidence that there are any occupations in the City which are harmful to the public health, or that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

Investigation of the numbers of children attending Elementary Schools in York suffering from malnutrition show that during 1935 nutrition was recorded as “slightly subnormal” in 436 cases, and “bad” in 23, out of a total of 3,760 children examined, while in 1936, 401 cases were recorded as “slightly subnormal” and 8 as “bad,” out of a total of 3,691 children examined.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

I.—(i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.—See page 4.

(ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological work of the local authority is carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, at the County Hospital Laboratory, York. The number of specimens examined during the year 1936 is set out in the table below and in table 33 (Venereal Diseases Section, page 86).

Chemical examinations are made by the Public Analyst (John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield). See his report, pages 111—114.

TABLE 10. LABORATORY WORK carried out by Dr. S. G. Platts at the County Hospital Laboratory, York, during 1936.

Specimens.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.
<i>Swabs examined for Diphtheria Bacilli:—</i>			
From suspected cases	583	39	544
From convalescent cases	459	33	426
From contact cases	40	1	39
Total	1,082	73	1,009
<i>Specimens examined for Bacilli of Typhoid group:—</i>			
Blood	8	5	3
Urine	2	—	2
Fæces	11	2	9
Blood Culture	5	—	5
<i>Examined for Tubercle Bacilli:—</i>			
Milk	131	19	112
Sputum	347	110	237
Urine	3	1	2
Pleural Effusion	1	—	1
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>			
Milk (Bacteriological Count, &c.)	108	—	—
Ice Cream do. do.	—	—	—
Urine (Bacteriology)	21	—	—
Blood Sugar	2	—	—
Post-mortems for Maternity Hospital	2	—	—
Post-mortem for Fairfield Sanatorium	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fluid	2	1	1
Swab from Eye (Bacteriology)	1	—	1
Swabs for Streptococci	7	—	7
Fæces for B. Dysentery	2	—	2
Fœtus for Spirochæta Pallida	2	—	2
Cervical Swabs	8	—	—
Public Baths Water	8	—	—
Total	1,754	—	—

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee possess a Chevrolet motor fever ambulance, purchased in 1930, and a Ford ambulance, purchased in 1936; also two motor vans for general hospital and disinfection work.

For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—The Watch Committee possess two motor ambulances which are available for conveying cases to the York County or other Hospital, or to the homes of patients. During the year 1935, 1,463 calls were responded to, and in 1936 there were 1,281 city calls and 216 country calls.

The ambulances of the Watch Committee are available for removing maternity cases to the Hospital.

The Watch Committee assume financial liability for accident cases. Cases of sickness are removed at their own expense, and in June, 1934, the City Council agreed that the Health Committee should be responsible for payment in cases where the person is unable to meet the expense. During 1936 the Health Committee paid the charges in 6 cases, amounting to £1 4s. 0d.

For action taken in respect to Circular, 1356, of the Ministry of Health, see Annual Report for 1934.

The services, as detailed above, appear adequate for the City and District.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.—General nursing is carried out by the York District Nursing Association, which is run in connection with the York Purey Cust Nursing Home. The Association employs a staff of 6 trained nurses. Five of the nurses work entirely in the City, and paid a total of 20,660 visits last year, in addition to attending minor operations at the homes of patients.

684 cases were visited during 1936.

For Infectious Cases.—The Health Committee has an arrangement, whereby the sum of £75 per annum is paid to the above Association for the services of their nurses, in cases of Measles, Whooping-cough, Epidemic Diarrhœa, Poliomyelitis, etc., in young children, and in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever. The visits paid by the Association's nurses to these cases during 1936 numbered 66 compared with 24 in 1935.

Disease.	No. of Cases Nursed.				Total Visits.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Fever	Nil.	Nil.
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil.	Nil.
Measles	Nil.	Nil.
Whooping-cough	Nil.	Nil.
Chickenpox	Nil.	Nil.
Mumps	2	6
Epidemic Diarrhœa	Nil.	Nil.
Poliomyelitis	Nil.	Nil.
T.B. Spine	1	60
				3	66

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

From 6th December, 1935, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics were re-arranged to provide an additional Ante-Natal Session as follows :—

ST. SAVIOURGATE.

Infant Welfare Clinic—Daily, 2 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic—Tuesdays (1st and 3rd), 10 a.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Fridays, 10 a.m.

Women's Clinic (Gynæcological, Post-Natal and Birth Control)—
Thursdays, 10 a.m.

DUNCOMBE PLACE.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

The arrangements at the other Clinics and Treatment Centres remained unchanged.

In December, 1936 arrangements were completed to open a branch centre in co-operation with the North Riding County Council, on the new housing estate, Huntington Road.

(e) HOSPITALS (PUBLIC).

Plans have been approved for a new Open-Air School at Fairfield Sanatorium, to replace the old wooden hutment.

A new Garage for four vehicles was erected at the Fever Hospital during the year.

There are no developments to record at the Maternity Hospital.

The Scheme of the City Council for the extension of the City Infirmary is detailed in full in the Annual Report for 1933, pages 21, 22, and 23.

During 1934 the City Engineer prepared plans for three new blocks, with accommodation for 180 patients (60 beds surgical, 60 medical, and 60 for children) with surgical theatre, X-ray, massage and light department, together with extension of the accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff.

Detailed plans were being prepared during 1936.

TABLE 11.

Statistics relating to the City Infirmary, York, during the year ended
31st December, 1936:—

On 31st December, 1936, the total number of beds provided for sick, maternity, and mental cases at the City Infirmary was as follows :—

(a)	for men	...	...	...	202	
(b)	for women	...	...	...	180	
(c)	for children (under 16 years of age)	...	...	...	52	(excluding cots in maternity wards).
Total ...					434	

(A) IN-PATIENTS.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	807
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	15
3.	Number of live births	...	...	...	...	...	13
4.	Number of still births	...	...	...	...	...	2
5.	Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year	...	...	...	...	...	11
7.	Number of Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
8.	Total number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	225
9.	Number of patients discharged (including infants born in hospital)	...	...	...	...	...	573
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above—						
	(a) Under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	487
	(b) 4 weeks and under 13 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	146
	(c) 13 weeks or more	...	...	...	...	...	165
11.	Number of beds occupied (a) average during the year, 325; (b) highest, 349 on 30th January; (c) lowest, 301 on 15th September.						
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13.	Number of abdominal sections	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

1.	Nature of out-patient provision : MASSAGE AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT.						
2.	Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department	...	...	...	...	...	36
3.	Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4.	Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institution	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5.	Total number of attendances in the out-patient department	...	...	...	...	...	742

TABLE 12.
(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED
FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

DISEASE GROUPS.					CHILDREN (under 16 years).		MEN AND WOMEN.	
					Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.	Acute infectious disease (1)	...	...	...	20	8	4	3
B.	Influenza (2)	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	—	7	3
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	2	—	1	1
D.	Malignant disease	...	...	...	—	—	10	22
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	3	—	6	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so- called “rheumatism” (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	—	—	8	4
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	—	—	8	1
G.	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
H.	Puerperal fever	(a) Women confined in the hospital			—	—	—	—
		(b) Other cases			—	—	—	1
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	—	—	15	—
J.	Mental diseases	(a) Senile Dementia			—	—	1	1
		(b) Other			3	—	88	—
K.	Senile decay (3)	...	...	...	—	—	16	49
L.	Accidental injury and Violence. (4)	...	...	...	4	—	24	2
In respect of cases not included above :								
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	7	2	50	37
N.	Disease of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	11	—	47	16
O.	,, ,, Circulatory ,,	...	...	...	2	—	34	49
P.	,, ,, Digestive ,,	...	...	...	6	5	39	1
Q.	,, ,, Genito-urinary ,,	...	...	...	—	—	9	16
R.	,, ,, Skin	...	...	...	16	—	44	1
S.	Other Diseases	...	...	...	3	3	36	—
T.	Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures	Mothers			—	—	15	—
		Infants			13	—	—	—
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	...	...	...	19	—	—	—
Totals ...					109	18	464	207

- (1) Including—with the exception of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever—all generally notifiable diseases together with Measles, German Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, and Mumps. Cases of Influenzal Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever are recorded respectively among groups B.C.G. and H. Cases of Encephalitis Lethargica are entered under Group A. if acute and under Group M. if chronic.
- (2) Including Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
- (3) Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.
- (4) Including suicides, attempted suicides and poisoning cases.

HOSPITALS (VOLUNTARY).

Mr. J. R. Mackrill, Secretary of the York County Hospital, has been kind enough to supply the following information :—

“ YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

During 1936, the new Mortuary has been completed. This building, which is situated at the Foss Bank end of the Hospital grounds, contains a refrigerating chamber for 6 bodies, a viewing room for patients' friends, and a large post-mortem room.

Alterations have been made in the large service rooms of two of the wards, and a portion walled off, thus providing a small side ward in each case, containing two beds. This accommodation will be used for patients whose condition renders them unsuitable for the main ward.”

2. (i) ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES TRANSFERRED FROM THE LATE BOARD OF GUARDIANS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Dr. N. J. M. Hession has, since August, 1935, been temporary Medical Officer in charge of the City Infirmary and the Fever Hospital.

The medical charge of the Children's Homes was taken over by Dr. Catherine B. Crane in September, 1936, in succession to Dr. Katharine Rounsfell Brown, who had obtained another appointment.

(ii) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

In October, 1934, the Corporation, on the recommendation of the Public Assistance Committee, decided that Dr. Draper's appointment as temporary Medical Officer of the North District should cease at 31st December, 1934, and a new Medical Officer be appointed, temporarily, to take charge of that District.

Dr. H. E. King Reynolds was appointed and served from 1st January, 1935, until 31st December, 1936.

Dr. Draper remained in charge of the East District until he resigned in August, 1936; his duties being taken over temporarily by Dr. Henrietta Ball-Dodd. Dr. Haydock held his appointment in the West District throughout the year.

Dr. Draper and Dr. H. Ball-Dodd have undertaken the duties of Public Vaccinators for the North and East Districts, and Dr. Haydock for the West.

The following table shows the visits paid by the District Medical Officers during the year 1936 :—

Area.	Population (Census, 1931).	No. of visits paid.
North	21,584	1,119
East	32,169	1,308
West	31,060	833
	<hr/> 84,813 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,260 <hr/>

(iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Corporation, with the East Riding County Council, are partners in the Joint Board which manages the Brandesburton Hall Certified Institution, near Beverley, East Yorkshire. The Hall has been approved by the Board of Control for the reception of 99 female and 21 male defectives. New pavilions are being erected at Brandesburton, and it is anticipated that they will shortly be ready for the admission of patients. The City of York has one-third share of the accommodation.

The Corporation are one of the constituent authorities in the Mid-Yorkshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective, whose Institution is at Whixley, in the West Riding. Twenty male patients from York are accommodated there.

At the York Institution there is approved accommodation for 20 boys under 16 years of age, but no approved accommodation for mentally defective girls.

Accommodation at the York Institution is approved for 10 adult males and 15 adult females.

The total number in institutions, chargeable to our Mental Deficiency Committee, is 102 (53 males, 49 females, all ages). Four cases are under guardianship.

3 (i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The present composition of the local roll is as follows :—

TABLE 13.

At 31st December, 1936.	Total.	Trained.	Untrained.
In active practice as a midwife ...	13	13	—
Doing very little	11	11	—
Working almost entirely as a maternity nurse	3	3	—
Working in Institutions.	17	17	—
Totals ...	44	44	—

There are no subsidised midwives practising in the City.

The Maternity Hospital has one midwife engaged solely on District work—the District Sister, who is assisted by one of the pupil midwives from the Hospital.

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health and the two Assistant M.O.H.'s (who are the Inspectors of Midwives for the City).

Total cases in which medical help was called in by certified midwives—217 (16.2 per cent. of total cases attended).

The following notifications were received from the certified midwives during the year 1936 :—

Notices of intention to continue in practice	47
Of sending for medical help in emergencies	217
Of preparing a dead body for burial	3
Of artificial feeding	11
Of death of mother or child	18
Of attendance at still-births (under C.M.B. rules)	15
Ditto ditto (under Notification of Births Act)	49
Of liability to be a source of infection	16

In February, 1932, the Health Committee decided, on the request of the York Midwives' Association, that when a midwife's case is ordered into the Maternity Hospital, one-fifth of the midwife's fee should be returned to her by the Corporation in respect of services rendered prior to the patient entering the Hospital.

(ii) MATERNAL MORTALITY, ETC.

An investigation of all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever, neo-natal deaths, and still-births has been carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and details will be found in the following tables :—

Maternal Deaths, 1936. Table 14.

Case.	No. of Preg-nancy.	Age.	Nature of Labour.	Post-mortem.	Cause of Death.	Ante-natal super-vision.	Midwife or Doctor.
1	1st	32	Sponta-neous	No.	Post-Partum Hæmorrhage.	Yes.	Doctor.
2	12th	42	Instru-mental.	No.	Rupture of Uterus. Operation (Hysterectomy).	Yes.	Doctor.
3	1st	22	Cæsar-ean Section.	Yes.	Pulmonary Embolism. Cæsarean Section. Disproportion.	Yes.	Doctor.
4	5th	23	Abor-tion.	Yes.	Toxæmia, secondary to Pelvic Peritonitis, Salpingitis and Endometritis.	No.	No.
5	2nd	40	Cæsar-ean Section.	Yes.	Septicæmia, secondary to Peritonitis following Cæsarean Section.	Yes.	Doctor.

STILL-BIRTHS, 1936.

72 cases were investigated, of which 23 were ex-city. Of the York cases 25 were males; 24 females; 3 were illegitimate; maceration was present in 20 cases; 4 cases had received no ante-natal treatment, and 9 had supervision from midwife only. A post-mortem was held in one case. 2 cases were a twin pregnancy; 15 were malpresentations; 4 forceps deliveries; 7 showed congenital malformations; 24 were first pregnancies; and 29 were premature births.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	9th	12th	13th	Total.
No. of cases ..	24	9	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	49

Maturity (weeks).	26	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	Total.
No. of cases ..	1	1	9	3	8	3	4	—	20	49

Causes :—

(1) Foetal states—Anencephalic 3; Hydrocephalic 2; Other congenital malformations 2; Strangulation by cord 5; Prematurity 6.

(2) Maternal diseases—Toxæmia of pregnancy 8; Accident to mother 3; Ante-partum hæmorrhage 1.

(3) Complications of Labour—Breech presentation 6; uterine inertia 2; precipitate labour 1; placenta prævia 1; prolapsed cord 1; asphyxia 1.

(4) No assignable cause—7.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. deaths within 4 weeks of birth).

55 cases were investigated, of which 9 were ex-city, the findings being forwarded to the County Medical Officer concerned. Of the York cases, 34 were males, 12 females, 3 were illegitimate, 3 twins. There were two post-mortem examinations, and one inquest was held.

Pregnancy.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	10th	14th	Not known.	Total
No. of cases ..	15	13	5	6	1	2	1	1	2	46

Period of gestation. (weeks).	24	28	30	32	34	35	36	40	Not known.	Total.
No. of cases ..	1	6	2	4	1	1	5	18	8	46

Duration of life.	Under 24 hrs.	1-2 days.	3-4 days.	5-6 days.	7-14 days.	15-21 days.	Total.
No. of cases ..	8	15	6	4	12	1	46

Causes :—

- (1) Prematurity—19.
- (2) Maternal states and diseases—Toxæmia of pregnancy, 4; Contracted pelvis, 1.
- (3) Diseases and Malformations of Infant—Broncho pneumonia, 3; Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn, 3; Convulsions (cerebral hæmorrhage, meningitis, icterus neonatorum), 3; Congenital malformations, 10; Other causes, 3.

PUERPERAL FEVER. TABLE 15.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Treated in Hospitals.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1932	1	1	1	0·7
1933	7	4	2	1·6
1934	6	6	Nil.*	—
1935	1	1	1	0·7
1936	5	5	2	1·4

* One patient died from Nephritis 4 months after notification.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Treated in Hospitals.
1932	6	Nil.	1
1933	5	1*	2
1934	2	Nil.	2
1935	6	Nil.	3
1936	8†	1*	5

* From Puerperal Sepsis.

† In addition to these, 24 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (18 City, 3 North Riding, 2 East Riding, 1 West Riding) occurred at the York Maternity Hospital, Acomb, which is situate in the Great Ouseburn Rural District.

The causes of the puerperal fever and pyrexia cases were as follows :—

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Debility and undernourishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia following uterine sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine infection—exogenous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Perineal infection—ascending	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
B. Coli, pyelitis and anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dietary indiscretion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chill	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic perineal tear and anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...							13

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

(1) Dr. A. R. Lister, Visiting Surgeon to the York Maternity Hospital, was appointed as Obstetric Specialist, to give a second opinion when required by medical practitioners. When the patient is in a position to pay for the consultation, direct arrangements are made between the practitioner and Dr. Lister for his remuneration, but in necessitous cases a payment of

one guinea is made by the Corporation to Dr. Lister, a proportion being recovered from the patient if this is found to be possible and advisable. One application was received for a second opinion during 1936.

(2) Any bacteriological examinations necessary are carried out by Dr. S. Goodman Platts, Bacteriologist to the County Hospital.

37 examinations were carried out during the year (Urine, 21; Blood-culture, 1; Cervical Swabs, 8; Swabs for Streptococci, 7).

(3) Cases requiring in-patient treatment are admitted to the County Hospital, York, or the Fever Hospital. Since 1st April, 1932, the Corporation has made an annual payment of £140 to cover the cost of maintenance of such cases in the County Hospital.

Arrangements have been made for Puerperal cases at the Fever Hospital to be nursed by a Sister who is a State Certified Midwife.

Five cases of Puerperal Fever were admitted to the County Hospital, and two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia to the Fever Hospital, during the year.

(4) Trained nurses are provided under the Home Nursing Scheme of the York District Nursing Association, to which the York Corporation contribute £75 per annum. No cases were attended during 1936.

(5) For the home treatment of cases, supplies of serum are available for issue to practitioners, from the York Maternity Hospital. No applications for serum were received during 1936.

CIRCULAR 1167 AND MEMO. 156/M.C.W.

(1) Ante-Natal Services:—Two sessions per week are held at the General Dispensary, Duncombe Place, and one per week at the Infant Welfare Centre, St. Saviourgate.

(2) Supply of Midwives:—There are sufficient midwives in practice in the City, and necessitous cases are attended by the District Sister with the pupils from the Maternity Hospital.

(3) Consultant:—Mr. A. R. Lister, F.R.C.S. (Consultant Surgeon of the York Maternity Hospital) acts as Consultant when required by medical men who require assistance in difficulties or complications arising during pregnancy, or at or after confinement. When the relatives of the patient are able to afford a fee arrangements are made to re-imburse Mr. Lister for his services, and the Corporation takes no responsibility for payment. In necessitous cases, however, Mr. Lister gives his services in return for an agreed-upon scale, paid for by the Health Committee. During the year his services were called upon in two necessitous cases.

(4) Hospital Beds:—No extension of the Maternity Hospital is necessary. Medical practitioners may attend their private patients in the York Maternity Hospital.

(5) Provision of Ancillaries :

(a) Outfits are kept at the Ante-Natal Clinics, for sale to expectant mothers in suitable cases, and any deficiency is made good by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) A list of suitable women, willing to act as home-helps for domestic assistance during the lying-in period, is kept at the Child Welfare Centre.

(c) Supply of Milk, etc., for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years :

From 1st January, 1933, a scheme came into force, arranged between the York Corporation and the York and District Chemists' Association, whereby dried milk, etc., was supplied by the members of the Association on presentation of vouchers issued by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centre. These vouchers entitled the holder to obtain the amount specified on the voucher, either at a special reduced price, half-price, or free, according to their means.

This arrangement came to an end at 31st December, 1934, when it was decided to revert to the former practice of supplying direct from the Child Welfare Centre.

In addition, a supply of pasteurised milk is issued by direct arrangement between the Child Welfare Centre and the contractor.

(d) Facilities are available for the examination of pathological material at the York County Hospital at the expense, when necessary, of the York Corporation.

(6) Education :—

The necessity for Ante-Natal supervision, etc., is impressed on women by the Health Visitors, by the distribution of suitable literature, and by addresses at the Child Welfare Centre, and to Women's Associations.

Birth Control.—

Dr. Katharine R. Brown, and later Dr. Catherine B. Crane, Assistant Medical Officers of Health, held sessions at the Infant Welfare Centre, to see women who required advice on medical grounds. Cases are referred from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensary, and private practitioners. Twenty-five sessions were held during 1936; fifty-six mothers attended for the first time, and the total attendances numbered 204.

CITY OF YORK MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year 1936.

1. Population of the area served by the Council 90,200
Registrar-General's Estimate, Mid-1935.

2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :
 - (a) Live births, 1,309; (b) Still-births, 49; (c) Total, 1,358.
 - (d) By midwives, 1,337; (e) By doctors and parents, 21.

3. Health Visiting.
 - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year :
 - (i) by the Council 5
 - (ii) by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ... 1
 - (b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres)—
 - (i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council 4
 - (ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) 1
 - (c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :
 - (i) To expectant mothers—First visits 580
Total visits 2,392
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age—First visits ... 1,238
Total visits ... 7,614
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—
Total visits 14,017

4. Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council 1
 - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—(Military Families) 1
 - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :
 - (i) By Children under 1 year of age 8,566
 - (ii) By Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 3,757

- (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year :
- (i) Children under 1 year of age ... 679
- (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 248
- (e) Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :
- (i) Children under 1 year of age ... 634
- (ii) Children between 1 and 5 years ... 936
- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) ... 51.87

5. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises) :

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	2	2
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations (Military Families) ...	1	1
(iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year ...	3,924	290
(iv) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year ...	765	171
Percentage of total notified births (live and still) ...	56.33	12.59

6. Milk and other food is supplied to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age, free or at less than cost-price in necessitous cases; and at cost-price in other cases.

Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children :—Liquid, 1,409 gallons; Dried, 3,436 pounds.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Institutions (with maternity wards) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	York Maternity Hospital.	City Infirmary (Poor Law).	
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ...	28	4	—
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	640	15	—

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to
other Maternity Institutions ... Nil.

8. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate Institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
	(Special Ward at York Maternity Hospital).	City Infirmary.	
Number of Institutions ...	1	1	—
Number of beds provided for such children ...	6	16	—
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	27	67	—

II.

Number of such children sent by the Council during the year to
other Institutions ... 2
(Yorkshire Children's
Orthopædic Hospital.)

9. Convalescent Homes.

(a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for
expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :

(i) provided by the Council ... Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... 1

(b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :

(i) provided by the Council ... Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations ... 2 reserved
(Yorkshire Homes for
Mothers and Babies,)

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b)
during the year ... 28

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the
year to other convalescent institutions ... Nil.

10. Homes for Mothers and Babies.	York Diocesan Sheltering Home.
(a) Number of such homes :	
(i) provided by the Council	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	1
(b) Number of beds in homes	10 beds, 4 cots
(c) „ „, maternity beds	Nil.
(d) Total number of cases admitted during the year :	
(i) expectant mothers	15
(ii) mothers and babies	19
(iii) babies	3
(e) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies	Nil.
11. Day Nurseries.	
(a) Number of day nurseries :	
(i) provided by the Council	Nil.
(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations	Nil.

12. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to Hospitals.
(1) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	—	—
(3) Puerperal Fever ...	5	5	—	5
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	8	—	5
(5) Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	Not notifiable	262	—	2
(6) Whooping Cough (do.)	Do.	126	—	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (do.)	Do.	37	—	4
(8) Poliomyelitis (do.)	—	—	—	—

* Vision unimpaired, 5.

13.	Home Nursing.		
(a)	Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :		
(i)	by the Council (District Sister, Maternity Hospital) ...	1	
(ii)	by Voluntary Associations (5 District Nursing Assn. 1 Military Families)	6	
(b)	Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses	881	
14.	Consultants.		
	Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements	3	
15.	Home Helps.		
	Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year	Nil.	
16.	Midwives.		
I.	(a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year ...	44	
	(b) Number (i) employed by the Council	1	
	(ii) directly subsidised by the Council	—	
	(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations (Military)	1	
	(c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife	5	
II.	(a) Number of cases attended by midwives during the year :		
	(i) as midwives	755	} 1,179
	(ii) as maternity nurses	424	
	(b) Number of cases during the year in which medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918	217	
17.	Maternal Deaths. (M.O.H.'s figures).		
(a)	Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :		
(i)	from sepsis	2	
(ii)	from other causes	3	
(b)	Number of these cases which died :		
(i)	at home	1	
(ii)	in institutions	4	

18. Administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. (See also page 40.)							
(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year						33
(b)	Number of children on the Register :						
	(i)	at the end of the year					37
	(ii)	who died during the year					Nil.
	(iii)	on whom inquests were held during the year					Nil.
(c)	Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :						
	(i)	Health Visitors					5
	(ii)	Female, other than Health Visitors					Nil.
	(iii)	Male					3
(d)	Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2)						Nil.
(e)	Proceedings taken during the year :						
	No. of Cases.		Section of Act under which taken.				
	Nil.		—				
(f)	Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :						
	(i)	Under (a) of Section 3, 1908 Act					Nil.
	(ii)	Under (b) of Section 3, Do.					Nil.
	(iii)	Under (c) of Section 3, Do.					Nil.
(g)	Number of Orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :—						
	(i)	from a court of summary jurisdiction					Nil.
	(ii)	from a single justice					Nil.

YORK MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ACOMB, YORK.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1936 :—

1. No. of Beds ... 28 (plus 2 isolation). No. of Cots for Sick Babies ... 6.
2. Number of admissions, 1936—640 mothers, 27 sick babies.
3. Average duration of stay—13.86 days.
4. Number of cases delivered by (a) Midwives, 489; (b) Doctors, 55.
5. Number of cases in which Medical assistance was sought by the Midwife, 196.
6. Number of cases notified as :—
 - (a) Puerperal Fever, Nil; (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 24.

7. Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum, Nil.
8. Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution, 39.
9. Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2.
10. Number of maternal deaths, 4.
(Rupture of uterus, 1; pulmonary embolism following Cæsarian Section, 1; chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pericardial effusion and œdema of lungs, 1; toxæmia of pregnancy and pulmonary œdema, 1.)
11. Number of foetal deaths :—
 - (i) Stillborn, 34.
 - (ii) Within 10 days of birth, 21. (Prematurity, 15; Congenital Heart Disease, 1; Broncho-pneumonia, 1; Atelectasis pulmonum, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Cerebral hæmorrhage, 1; Cause unknown, 1.)

During the year the Hospital trained for certification 20 pupil midwives; 19 were entered for the examination, and 15 were successful.

Total outdoor district cases, 143.

Total visits paid to outdoor district cases, 4,353 (Ante natal, 1,900; Post-natal, 2,380; Casual visits, 73).

YORK MILITARY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

Report for Year 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.

The work of this Centre is carried out at the Medical Inspection Room, Cavalry Barracks, and provides for the wives and families of all soldiers stationed at York.

Consultations are held daily. The Centre is conveniently situated, and is very regularly attended. All cases are personally followed up if necessary, and visited at home by the nurse provided by the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families' Association.

Medical Officer :—Dr. J. H. Conyers.

Nurse :—Miss J. Campbell, Certified Midwife.

Children on the register during the year 1936 :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	51
Over 1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	121
Over 5 years	...	...	...	...	168
Total children supervised					340

Number of attendances at the Medical Inspection Room—

Women	...	1,880
Children	...	1,535

Number of visits by the nurse to patients' homes ... 2,193

Number of visits to patients before and after confinement ... 288

Twenty-two expectant mothers attended for ante-natal care and treatment, and were advised as to their suitability for institutional or domiciliary arrangements.

The work of this Centre has benefited by the co-operation maintained with the York County Hospital and the Maternity Hospital.

Average number of married soldiers' families stationed in York, 304.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Several cases met with by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, in the course of their duties, have been referred to the Local Representative of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and I have pleasure in placing on record our thanks for much excellent advice and assistance given by Mr. Anderson.

During the year 95 cases were reported from York, involving the welfare of 206 children. All the cases were found to be true, except one, and immediate action was taken by the Society, as follows :—

Warned, or advised, 89; Otherwise dealt with, 5; Dropped, 1; Supervisory visits paid, 313.

(ii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN SHELTERING HOME.

15 Bootham Terrace, York.

(Superintendent and Visitor—Sister Sykes).

This Home is carried on by the York Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. It receives unmarried mothers before confinement and unmarried mothers with their babies after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment and the baby a home with relatives or foster-mother or in a hostel. The unmarried mothers are sent for their confinement to a maternity home or hospital. Seven mothers can be accommodated at one time. The length of stay averages from a few days to 6 months.

This institution receives an annual grant of £150 from the Corporation, Miss L. V. Argles and Miss Mary Cudworth being its representatives on the Committee of the Home for 1936.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Expectant Mothers received	... 20	... 24	... 22	... 17	... 15
Mothers with their infants received	21	... 24	... 19	... 23	... 19

(b) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE'S INSTITUTIONS.

The Public Assistance Officer reports as follows :—

Accommodation for mothers and children is provided at the Poor Law Institution, 75 Huntington Road, where there is a Lying-in Ward of 4 beds and 4 cots.

Children are maintained in the Poor Law Institution up to one year of age, when, if healthy, they are transferred to the Infants' Home, "The Elms," Hull Road. Thirty beds are provided at this Home for infants aged 1 to 5 years, and 4 for older girls who are being trained for domestic service.

Children's Homes :—

St. Hilda's, Lowther Street	...	...	...	48 beds.
68 Wigginton Road	...	...	...	12 beds.
120 Haxby Road	...	...	...	12 beds.

(c) YORKSHIRE HOMES FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES,
WITHERNSEA AND HARROGATE.

Two beds are reserved at these Homes for York mothers with their babies, and during the season 1936, 28 mothers and babies were admitted. The age of babies is limited to those over three weeks and under seven months on admission.

(d) ST. STEPHEN'S ORPHANAGE, THE MOUNT.
(Lady Superintendent—Miss Marshall).

This Orphanage accommodates 35 girls, the age of admission being from 2 to 7 years.

(e) GODFREY WALKER HOME, ACOMB ROAD.

This Home accommodates 20 girls, who are sent from the Headquarters of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, and come from all parts of the country. The children are not all homeless, but their homes are very poor ones, or undesirable from other points of view. They are trained mostly for domestic service.

(iii) HEALTH VISITING.

In April, 1934, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved a scheme for amalgamation of the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visiting staff. One of the Tuberculosis Visitors (Mrs. Jackson), who holds the Health Visitors' Certificate, joined the Health Visiting staff, so that five Health Visitors share the work of Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis visiting.

The remaining Tuberculosis Nurse (Miss Barnes) assists in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and in Tuberculosis visiting.

This arrangement has proved satisfactory, as it eliminates overlapping between the staffs and provides for adequate visiting.

TABLE 16.

THE WORK OF THE YORK CORPORATION HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits paid during 1936 :—

First Visits re Births notified and registered	...	...	...	1,216
Re-visits	...	...	...	6,098
Elder Children (1 to 5 years, etc.)	...	...	...	13,385
Cases of Pneumonia	...	...	...	42
Other infectious cases	...	...	...	392
Convalescent cases of Sickness and Ailing Children	...	...	...	145
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	404
Nurse Children	...	...	...	290
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	83

(iv) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION. (See also page 36).

The Medical Officer of Health, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the five Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, and Part V, Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

Notices under Part I and Part V are sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and a report is made monthly by him to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The following table shows the position at 31st December, 1936 :—

No. of Infants on Register at 31st December, 1935	...	37	Restored during year to parents or relatives	...	8
Placed on Register during the year	...	33	Transferred to another foster- parent	...	4
			Attained 9 years of age	...	7
			Left City	...	7
			Admitted to Institutions	...	7
			Remaining on Books, 31st December, 1936	...	37
		<hr/> 70 <hr/>			<hr/> 70 <hr/>

(v) ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

A session is held once a month at the School Clinic by Dr. H. L. Crockatt, Surgical Superintendent of the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, for the examination of children. At this session, cases for diagnosis, minor treatment, or after-care are dealt with. Children are referred by the Assistant School Medical Officers, Tuberculosis Officers, Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centre, and by general practitioners.

At the County Hospital there is an Orthopædic and Fracture Department, under the charge of Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., Hon. Surgeon, who is also Hon. Surgeon of the Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital, and since 1st March, 1935, has been Orthopædic Consultant for the City. Sessions for Out-patients are held on Mondays at 11 a.m., and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12-30 p.m., and there are facilities for X-ray examinations, massage, sunlight treatment, etc. Cases requiring In-patient treatment are sent either to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, or admitted to the York County Hospital.

Three children were admitted to Kirbymoorside Orthopædic Hospital during 1936, at the expense of the Health Committee.

Mr. Craig reports on his work as follows :—

“ The numbers of cases during the year 1936 which were attended were :—

- (a) Non-tuberculous children under school age, 46.
- (b) Non-tuberculous children of school age, 48.
- (c) Tuberculous cases all ages (exclusive of cases seen at Fairfield), 24.

Under category (a) the deformities resulting from Talipes and Polio-myelitis were again responsible for the bulk of the cases. There has been a marked increase of cases of Torticollis.

Under category (b) cases of Scoliosis were fewer than last year, and rickety deformities of the lower limbs were met with not only in smaller numbers, but operative measures were less frequently required to correct them. This fact is very gratifying and is proof of the valuable efforts which are being made in the way of child welfare in the City.”

Mr. Craig visits the Fairfield Sanatorium at regular intervals to supervise the orthopædic cases in residence there.

The Health and Education Committees decided to appoint a nurse to combine the duties of School Nurse and Orthopædic Nurse. Miss B. M. Hall, S.R.N., S.C.M., Sister-in-charge of the Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Thorp Arch, was selected and commenced duty on 17th June, 1935. The following is a summary of the work carried out by her during 1936, viz. :—

VISITS TO ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

					First-Visits.	Re-visits.
TUBERCULOUS CASES	...	...	...	...	1	233
NON-TUBERCULOUS :						
School Children	...	...	...	...	—	134
Maternity and Child Welfare cases			...	...	2	39
Adults	...	...	...	...	1	—

CLINICS ATTENDED.

					Hours.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	...	...	...	...	49
Mr. Crockatt's Clinic	...	...	...	...	24
Massage, etc.	...	...	...	...	60
Clerical Work	...	...	...	...	51

(4) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

(1)	Number of applications for registration during 1936	...	...	1
(2)	Total Nursing Homes in the City	...	...	8

viz. :—

Grosvenor Nursing Home, 10 Grosvenor Terrace;

No. 23 St. Mary's;

*No. 16 Mount Parade;

Mount Nursing Home, Glenholme, The Mount;

Holgate Nursing Home, St. Paul's Lodge, Holgate;

Purey Cust Nursing Home;

"Ashville," Holgate Hill;

*Milton Maternity Home, 123 Lawrence Street.

* Receive maternity cases only.

(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	1
-----	---	-----	---

(On account of unsuitable premises)

(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	Nil.
-----	---------------------------------------	-----	------

(5)	Number of cases in which orders have been	
-----	---	--

(a)	confirmed on appeal	...	Nil.
-----	---------------------	-----	------

(b)	disallowed	...	Nil
-----	------------	-----	-----

(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	Nil.
-----	--	-----	------

(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been	
-----	---	--

(a)	granted	...	Nil.
-----	---------	-----	------

(b)	withdrawn	...	Nil.
-----	-----------	-----	------

(c)	refused	...	Nil.
-----	---------	-----	------

The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were appointed Inspectors of Nursing Homes under Section 5 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. All the suggestions made by the Inspectors to the proprietors of the Homes have been complied with.

No infringements of the Bye-laws came to the notice of the Department during the year other than omissions to notify deaths to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Keepers were warned in each instance.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER.—I am indebted to Mr. O. Drummond, Secretary of the York Waterworks Company, for the following :—

“ The public water supply to the City and district during 1936 has been satisfactory in quality and ample in quantity. The utmost care has been taken to obtain such a result and maintain the supply at a pressure which has met all the requirements of the consumers.

The supply is drawn from the River Ouse, at Acomb Landing, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the City. The watershed above the Company's Works is estimated to cover about 768,000 acres, including within its area the rivers Swale, Ure and Nidd, and part of the Ouse. The volume of water available, even in the recent years of severe drought, has been ample for water supply purposes.

In dealing with the unfiltered water it may be said that care is taken to prevent pollution as far as possible of the river, and while no legal action has been required to be taken during the year, the attention of the Minister of Health and the local authorities concerned has been called to the matter of the disposal of sewage of several villages with a view to efficient purification being carried out.

In this direction it should be said that the condition of the rivers and tributaries, which are subject to the jurisdiction of the West Riding Rivers Board, is closely guarded by their Chief Inspector (J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc.) and staff, who have done, and are doing, a great work in preserving the good condition, and preventing pollution to the rivers. The Rivers Board has given further evidence during the past year of its effective work in conserving the purity of the streams and rivers within its area.

All the water is subjected to the various processes of sedimentation, coagulation when required, pre-chlorination, and treated with activated carbon, and double filtration through both rapid and slow filters for ensuring that a pure and wholesome filtered water only shall be supplied to the consumers.

Samples are examined on five days of every week by two independent analytical experts on the principle recommended by the Ministry of Health. Of 354 samples of Filtered Water taken during the year the results have been as follows :—

Average number of colonies per ml. developed on Agar,

in 48 hours at 37°C	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
in 3 days at 20°C	15.6

Presumptive Coli Organisms—

With 10 mls.—

1,770 tests	1,754 negative=99.09%
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With 100 mls.—

339 tests	295 negative=87.02%
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With 50 mls.—

15 tests	10 negative=66.66%
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Of 49 tests made for *Clostridium Welchii*, all have proved negative.

All counts are taken in the above results, including those where duplicate examinations have not confirmed positive results.

The total quantity of filtered water supplied to consumers during the year was 1,733,920,000 gallons, which gives a daily average of 4,737,486 gallons; or an average per head during each 24 hours of 42.68 gallons, this figure being based on the estimated population at the end of 1935. Approximately one-third of the supply is used for trade purposes, and two-thirds for domestic consumers, who thereby have an ample quantity to cover all requirements; modern houses and improved sanitation necessitating the use of much more water than formerly.

In addition to the City of York, the Company supplies water to the following villages, which are within its statutory area of supply :—Acomb, Dringhouses, Middlethorpe, Fulford, Heslington, Osbaldwick, Heworth, Clifton Without, Bishopthorpe, Earswick, Towthorpe, and New Earswick.

The Company also supplies water in bulk to the Flaxton Rural District Council for the villages of Strensall, Haxby, Wigginton, Rawcliffe, Skelton, Murton, and Stockton-on-Forest, to the Bishopthorpe Rural District Council for Copmanthorpe, and to the Tadcaster Rural District Council for Askham Bryan.

The Company is at present completing a large extension of works for meeting the increasing demands for water within their present area of supply, and also for providing for the supply of a number of villages in adjoining areas which it has arranged to supply in bulk to the Derwent and Tadcaster Rural District Councils. The extension comprises a new intake, electrically driven pumping plant, conditioner and chemical treatment plant, clarifier, mechanical filters and slow sand filters, which are to be brought into use early in 1937.

To supply the large increase in the number of new houses built and in course of erection in the suburbs of the City, including the Corporation's new Housing Estates, it has been necessary to make many extensions of the Company's mains. The total length laid during the year has been approximately 7 miles, and 1,097 new supplies were connected.

Water for flushing sewers, watering streets, and other public purposes, is supplied by the Company to the York Corporation free of charge—a privilege which few other cities, if any, enjoy.”

Eight samples of Town’s water were examined by the Public Analyst during the year. The results of four quarterly examinations are given below. No. 1 was taken in March, No. 2 in June, No. 3 in September, and No. 4 in December.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS						
Suspended matter ...	None	Faint trace	None	None	Faint trace	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long ...	Clear : yellowish	Clear : yellowish	Clear : yellow	Clear : yellowish	Clear : colourless	Clear : colourless
Taste ...	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour ...	None	None	None	None	None	None
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION						
			Parts per	100,000		
Total solids dried at 180°C ...	16.0	25.0	19.0	19.60	65.0	57.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine ...	1.57	1.86	1.43	1.60	3.55	4.30
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride ...	2.59	3.04	2.36	2.62	5.84	7.09
Nitrites ...	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen ...	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.096	1.60	0.45
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ...	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Hardness...	10.9	18.9	12.9	14.3	41.3	42.9
Temporary Hardness ...	5.9	11.3	7.2	7.9	23.0	27.2
Permanent Hardness ...	5.0	7.6	5.7	6.4	18.3	15.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F ...	0.122	0.097	0.255	0.154	0.092	0.026
Ammoniacal Nitrogen...	0.0012	0.0004	0.0004	Nil	0.0006	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.0056	0.0056	0.0072	0.0064	0.0080	0.0056
pH Value ...	—	—	—	7.5	7.5	7.5
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION						
B. COLI TEST						
Probable number of Bacteria of the Coli Aerogenes Group present in 100 mls. of the water ...	None	None	1	3	35	90
Free Chlorine ...	None	None	None	—	—	—
REMARKS	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	(see below)	(see below)

Nos. 5 and 6 were from wells situated at “ Holly Villa,” Hull Road, and “ The Willows,” Hull Road. The Analyst reported that though hard, the chemical analysis showed the samples to be free from other than normal traces of readily changeable organic matter. The presence of organisms of the Coli Aerogenes Group indicated some pollution by surface drainage.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewerage and sewage disposal are matters under the supervision of the City Engineer. The sewage of the City is pumped to the Sewage Works at Naburn, five miles down the river, where it is treated by open septic tanks and continuous filters. With a view to removing complaints with regard to smells from the Sewage Disposal Works, sewage is treated with chlorine. The filter effluent discharges into the River Ouse.

The City Engineer states that there have been no important extensions of sewerage during the past year. All new estates have been laid out on the "separate" system, i.e., sewage and surface-water being kept apart.

The Council have received a report from a specialist upon the improvements necessary at the Naburn Sewage Works. The report has been accepted, and the preparation of the scheme is now in hand.

4,051 yards of sewers and 3,249 yards of surface water drains were laid, chiefly on new estates, during the year.

(2) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

When the City Boundary was extended in April, 1934, it was found that 21 houses in Huntington Road drained into cesspools, the overflows from which reached the river Foss, thus causing pollution. A sewer was laid to pick up the drainage from these houses, and 19 had been connected at the end of the year.

The attention of the Flaxton Rural District Council was called to similar pollution from houses in Huntington Road, outside the City Boundary.

(3) (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the last 34 years, 6,660 privies have been substituted by water-closets voluntarily, or by order of the Sanitary Authority, under Sections 91 or 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

At the end of 1936 there were 4 privies known to the Health Department, and 10 pail-closets.

There are 26,673 water-closets in the City, an increase of 684 during the year.

There are 2,545 waste-water closets, a decrease of 60 during the year.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is under the control of the City Engineer, and I am obliged to him for the following information :—

(a) The method of collecting dry house refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by the house-holders and collected by the Corporation twice a week, by horse-drawn vehicles provided with covers, and also by freighter motor-vehicles provided with mechanically-operated covers. One additional Freighter Collecting Vehicle was provided during 1936.

There are now 16 dry ashpits, and 27,117 ashbins in use in the City.

(b) The method of collecting refuse from earth-closets and privies.

The contents of earth-closets and privies are collected by horse-carts during the night.

(c) The method of disposing of dry house refuse.

About 72% is dealt with by controlled tipping; the remainder, which is usually objectionable material, is dealt with at the Destructor. The average amount of domestic refuse destroyed amounts to approximately 20 tons per day.

(d) The method of disposing of refuse from earth-closets and privies.

This is disposed of at the Destructor.

(e) The method of cleansing cesspools.

There are 7 cesspools in the City. These are cleansed by the owners.

(f) Arrangements for disposal of cesspool contents.

The cesspools are emptied by the owners on to adjoining land.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(iv) SHOPS.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

} See the Report of
the Chief Sanitary
Inspector, appended.
(Page 92 et seq.)

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS.

(a) The City Engineer has been good enough to supply the following information, viz. :—

“ St. George’s Baths (Covered). ”

1st Class Bath, capacity 48,000 gallons.

2nd Class Bath, capacity 34,000 gallons.

Rowntree Park Bath (Open-air).

Capacity 220,000 gallons.

Yearsley Bath (Open-air).

Capacity 250,000 gallons.

The St. George's Baths are supplied with heated, filtered, and sterilised water, and are open to the public on payment of a small charge.

The Rowntree Park Bath is provided with heating apparatus for the beginning and end of the season, and a complete filtration and sterilising plant, which is in use whenever the bath is open.

The Yearsley Bath is emptied twice, and in hot weather three times per week, to ensure the satisfactory condition of the water."

(b) There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in the City.

Water from Swimming Baths.

One specimen of water from each bath was taken in May and one from each in September. In the specimen taken in May from St. George's rectangular bath, B. Coli was found in 10 c.c.'s but was absent in 5 c.c.'s.

The other seven samples showed no B. Coli in 10 c.c.'s.

The number of organisms growing on agar at 37°C varied from nil to 8 per c.c. Two specimens contained one organism per c.c. growing on agar at room temperature; the others contained none.

All were pronounced to be clean samples of bath water.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	(a)	(i)	Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	62
		(ii)	" " " " disinested (with HCN gas)	...	62
	(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	...	52
		(ii)	" " " " disinested (fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid)	...	217*

* Of these, 165 were houses sprayed before demolition.

(2) For the disinfection of verminous houses on the Council's estates, HCN gas is used. Usually it is necessary to disinfect at least two houses, or sometimes all the block. The tenants of all the houses in the block are asked to sleep out for one night, and are made an allowance of 5s. per adult and 2s. 6d. per child under 14.

After carefully sealing the houses the gas is introduced and the houses are left for six hours, afterwards being opened up and ventilated for at least 24 hours.

In other cases sulphur and insecticidal fluids are used. The tenants are instructed to strip all wallpapers prior to the use of sulphur or fluids.

Steam disinfestation of all bedding is carried out in both instances.

(3) If the house of a prospective municipal tenant is found to be in a verminous condition, and in every case where a tenant is being removed under the Housing Act, 1930, from either a Clearance Area or an Individual Unfit house, a Council house is not granted until the occupier has signed an agreement that he will allow his furniture to be removed for disinfestation at the Hydrogen Cyanide Gas Plant, Foss Islands, and his bedding, etc., removed separately for steam disinfection. After treatment all furniture, bedding, etc., is delivered the same day at the new address. During 1936, 98 loads of furniture from 180 houses were disinfested.

(4) The Local Authority carry out the disinfestation of furniture, and a contractor is employed for the disinfestation of houses.

Arrangements are made to disinfest articles with HCN gas for private persons and a charge is made according to the means of the person. The number of articles of furniture disinfested during 1936 was 408.

(4) SCHOOLS.

See the separate report of the School Medical Officer, published by the Education Committee.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,623
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	7,876
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	271
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	815
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	505
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,266

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	888
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	55
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	71
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	2

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	24
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	48
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	47

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	17
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	...	...	Nil.

4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	343
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	344
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	2,245

(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
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(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	138†
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† Includes 17 cases of overcrowding relieved in houses owned by the Local Authority—17 families, 134 persons, and 27 cases of overcrowding relieved during slum clearance operations—27 families, 151 persons.

(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	795
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(d)	Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
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(e) In April, 1936, the Chief Sanitary Inspector submitted the following statement regarding overcrowding :—

	No.	No. Overcrowded.	% of Overcrowding
Non-Municipal Houses	15,838	265	1.6
Houses in proposed Clearance Areas	680	91	13.2
Council Houses in the City	3,064	121	3.94
	19,582	477	2.4

He also reported that there were in the City 97 empty houses with a rateable value of £15 or less, and 87 over £15 and not more than £26.

The Health Committee resolved that the Minister of Health be asked to fix 1st January, 1937, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 3, 4, 8, and 68 of the Housing Act, 1935, should come into force in the City.

In November, 1936, the City Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, agreed that 60 houses of either the four or five-bedroom type should be erected to abate the overcrowding.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

At 31st December, 1936, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 680, compared with 777 for 1935.

In December, 1936, the City Engineer reported on the progress of building operations carried out by the Corporation as follows :—

Houses and Flats completed and let	...	...	...	...	3,349
Houses sold	...	...	...	...	197
					<hr/> 3,546
Houses and Flats in course of erection—					
Water Lane Estate (1st Contract)—Houses				...	86
Flats				...	44
(2nd Contract)—Houses				...	156
Flats				...	24
(3rd Contract)—Houses				...	110
Bootham Row	...	...	...	Flats	24
Third Avenue	...	...	...	Houses	3
Bishopgate Street and Clementhorpe				Flats	8
					<hr/> 455
					<hr/> 4,001

Rent Rebate Scheme.

I am indebted to the Estates Manager for the following information :—

Rent rebates are applicable to 683 houses and 194 tenants are actually in receipt of rebate. The average rebate per house on the 683 houses is 1/1d.

The cheapest A2 houses are let at a standard inclusive rent of 8/1d. per week, and the A3 houses are let at a standard inclusive rent of 8/5d. per week.

(a) LAYERTHORPE IMPROVEMENT AREA.

On 4th April, 1932, the City Council confirmed a resolution, under Section 7 of the Housing Act, 1930, declaring the Area South-East of Layerthorpe an Improvement Area. This area contains 260 houses.

On the same date the Council resolved that the Model Bye-laws regarding Improvement Areas be applied. These Bye-laws (for preventing and abating overcrowding in Layerthorpe Improvement Area) were confirmed by the Ministry of Health on 31st May, 1932.

A large number of houses in the area have been re-conditioned, and at 31st December, 1936, 22 back-to-back houses had been made through, and four houses demolished. The work is still in hand.

(b) CITY OF YORK. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No.	Order	Area (in acres)	Houses in Area	Persons dis- placed	Confirmed by Ministry of Health
1	Hope Street Improvement Scheme Order, 69941 ...	3.5	201	805	May 19, 1925
2	Layerthorpe No. 1 Hous- ing Confirmation Order	.217	11	36	March 23, 1932
3	Layerthorpe No. 2 Hous- ing Confirmation Order	.351	18	75	June 18, 1932
4	Layerthorpe No. 3 Hous- ing Confirmation Order	.252	17	72	June 18, 1932
5	Layerthorpe No. 4 Hous- ing Confirmation Order	.677	33	143	June 18, 1932
6	Navigation Road (North End) Clearance Order	1.77	72	258	Jan. 15, 1934
7	Navigation Road (Central) Clearance Order ...	.891	57	201	Jan. 15, 1934
8	Alexandra Yard, Hill's Yard and McQuade's Yard Clearance Order	.187	23	87	Jan. 15, 1934
9	Bootham Row Compul- sory Purchase Order ...	1.14	79	301	Dec. 22, 1934
10	Wellington Row Clear- ance Order ... ..	.5	50	200	Dec. 22, 1934
11	Dixon's Yard (Walmgate), Clearance Order ...	.145	12	23	Dec. 22, 1934
12	Bishopgate Street Compulsory Purchase Order ... ..	.212	21	72	Dec. 22, 1934
13	St. Maurice's Road Clear- ance Order No. 1 ...	.111	7	21	Dec. 22, 1934
14	St. Maurice's Road Clear- ance Order No. 2 ...	.672	51	179	Dec. 22, 1934
15	Piccadilly (St. Denys') Compulsory Purchase Order ... ..	.493	31	112	Jan. 30, 1935.
16	Piccadilly (Lower Dennis St.) Compulsory Pur- chase Order ... ..	.046	4	11	Jan. 30, 1935.
17	Aldwark Clearance Order	.17	10	30	Sept. 20, 1935
18	Fetter Lane Clearance Order ... ..	.08	5	14	Sept. 20, 1935
19	Skeldergate Clearance Or- der ... ..	.25	26	59	Sept. 20, 1935
20	King Street Clearance Order ... ..	.08	16	39	Sept. 20, 1935
	Totals	11.744	744	2738	

(c) COOK'S YARD (LAWRENCE STREET) CLEARANCE AREA
(12 Houses).

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 11th February, 1936, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to the above Area, which were approved by the Ministry on 20th March, 1936, as under :—

Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 Lawrence Street.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Cook's Yard.

(d) WALMGATE (ALBERT STREET) AREA, WALMGATE (MERCHANTGATE) AREA, WALMGATE (ST. PETER-LE-WILLOWS) AREA.

The proposals of the Corporation in regard to three Areas, were confirmed, after modification, by the Ministry of Health on 20th March, 1936, as under :—

(i) Walmgate (Albert Street) Clearance Area (19 houses and 1 lock-up shop).

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Ebor Court.
Nos. 1a, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Harper's Yard.
No. 109 Walmgate.

(ii) Walmgate (Merchantgate) Clearance Area (11 houses).

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Shaftoe's Yard.
Nos. 2, 3 and 10 Slater's Yard.

(iii) Walmgate (St. Peter-le-Willocks) Clearance Area (14 houses).

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Britton's Yard.
Nos. 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 3 and 4 Haw's Yard.
Nos. 2 and 3 Wilberforce's Yard.
Nos. 1 and 2 Walton's Yard.
No. 127 Walmgate.

(c) HUNGATE CLEARANCE AREA (314 houses and premises).

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 31st March, 1936, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to the above Area, which, after modification, were approved by the Ministry on 10th August, 1936, as under :—

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 13a, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24 (Wheatsheaf Inn, part of), 25, 27 to 37 (inclusive), 37a, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43 and 45 Hungate.

*Wheatsheaf Inn, Hungate (part of).

Nos. 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Wide Yard.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 Stone Bow Lane.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Lime Street.

Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 to 28 (inclusive), 30 and 32 Garden Place.

*34 Garden Place.

Nos. 5 to 12 (inclusive) Drummond's Court.

Nos. 1 to 6 (inclusive) Foster's Yard.

Nos. 2 (Garden Gate Inn), 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 Carmelite Street.

Nos. 1 to 8 (inclusive) Senior's Yard.

Nos. 1 to 6 (inclusive) Garden Court.
 Nos. 10, 17 and 18 Wesley Place.
 Nos. 1 to 7 (inclusive) Cross Wesley Place.
 Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 7½, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 28 and 34 Lower Wesley Place.
 Nos. 6, 8 and 16 Leadley's Yard.
 Nos. 24, 30 and 32 Wray's Yard.
 Nos. 1 to 5 (inclusive) Saw Mill Lane.
 Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 43, 45, 47, 47a, 49, 49a, 51 and 53 Palmer Lane.
 *Bricklayer's Arms, and No. 32½ Palmer Lane.
 Nos. 1 to 7 (inclusive) Clark's Yard.
 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Brenton Place.
 Nos. 2 to 9 (inclusive) Tower Buildings.
 Nos. 1 to 12 (inclusive) Dundas Place.
 Nos. 1 to 11 (inclusive), 11a, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 25 Dundas Street.
 Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Lower Dundas Street.
 Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Kendrew's Yard.
 Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Kendrew's Passage.
 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4a and 4b, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18 (1st Floor), 20 (G.F.), 24 (G.F.) and 26 (1st Floor) Haver Lane.
 Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14 St. John's Place.
 Nos. 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7a, 8, 8a, 9 Haymarket Inn, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.
 Nos. 1 to 10 (inclusive) Brunswick Place.
 No. 7 Brunswick Terrace.
 Nos. 1 to 7 (inclusive) Brunswick Row.
 *No. 26 Hungate.
 Nos. 6, 7 and 8 St. Saviour's Place; together with the yards, water closets, outbuildings and workshops enjoyed therewith.
 Gut scraper's and tripe boiler's premises, Lower Dundas Street.
 Warehouses, stables, builder's store, and land rear of No. 26 Fossgate (part of).
 Warehouse, Wesley Place.
 Boys' Club, warehouses and garage, Garden Place.
 Lock-up Shop, 29 Garden Place.
 Boys' Club, 31 Garden Place.
 Slaughterhouse, Garden Place.
 Warehouse and land rear of Garden Court.
 Warehouse, garages and yard, Lime Street.
 Warehouse and yard, Garden Place.
 Fish store, stable and yard, Foster's Yard.
 Warehouses, stables, disused garage and land adjoining and rear of No. 5 Palmer Lane.
 Stables and land, Wide Yard.
 Garages, workshop and yard used as Auto-wreckers' premises, Palmer Lane.
 Warehouse and yard rear of 9 and 10 Brunswick Place.
 Brewhouse rear of Haymarket Inn, Haymarket.
 Lumber stores and yard rear of 9 Haver Lane.
 Garages and land adjacent to No. 11 St. John's Place.
 Garage adjacent to No. 6 St. John's Place.
 Warehouse rear of Nos. 1 to 3 Haver Lane.
 Forage warehouse, Hungate.
 Garages and warehouse, Hungate.
 Garage and warehouse, Hungate.
 Land rear of Palmer House, Palmer Lane.
 Land adjoining Clark's Yard.
 Land adjoining Brenton Place.
 Land rear of Garden Place, and 13 and 15 Hungate.
 Land in Hungate adjoining Wheatsheaf Inn.
 Builder's yard and warehouses.
 Garden rear of Hewley's Hospital.
 Seale Cottage, Black Horse Passage.

* Included in the Order by reason only of bad arrangement.

(f) DALE STREET AND SWANN STREET AREA, CEMETERY ROAD AREA, SKELDERGATE AND FETTER LANE AREA, MICKLEGATE (SHILLETO'S YARD) AREA, GOODRAMGATE (WEBSTER'S PASSAGE) AREA, GOODRAMGATE (COOPER'S YARD) AREA, STONEGATE (PASSAGES) AREA, AND SWINEGATE AREA.

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on 29th December, 1936, into the proposals of the Corporation in regard to eight Areas, which, after modification, were approved by the Ministry on 31st March, 1937, as under :—

(i) Dale Street and Swann Street Clearance Area (89 Houses).

The following dwelling-houses and premises and the yards and outbuildings enjoyed therewith: Nos. 1 to 6 South Terrace; 7 to 12 Back South Terrace; 5 to 25 (odd numbers inclusive) Dale Street; 1 to 4 Wilkinson's Yard; 9 and 10 Fawbert's Yard; 1 to 5 Wilson's Yard; 1 to 7 Powell's Yard; 1 and 2 Rhodes' Yard; 1 and 2 Green's Yard; 1, 2 and 3 Richardson's Buildings; 1, 2 and 3 Jacques' Yard; 1, 2 and 3 Brown's Yard; 25, 25a, 27, 29, 31 and 33 Nunnery Lane; 2, 3 and 4 Warwick's Court; and 26a, 27 to 31, 32a, 32 to 38 and 40 to 52 and warehouse, Swann Street.

(ii) Cemetery Road Clearance Area (232 Houses).

The following dwelling-houses and premises and the yards, outbuildings and stables enjoyed therewith, viz.: Nos. 3 to 35 (odd numbers inclusive) Cemetery Road; 4, 5 and 6 Johnson's Yard; 1, 2 and 3 Seal's Yard; 1, 2 and 3 Pattison's Buildings; 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Matterson's Court; 2 to 20 and 6a and 7a Bexley Square; 1 and 2 Alexandra Yard; 1 to 26 and workshop, stables and yard, Whitby Terrace; 12½ Heslington Road; 1, 2 and 3 Stephenson's Yard; 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Stewart's Buildings; 1, 2 and 3 Stewart's Yard; 1 to 5 Cooper's Buildings; 2 to 11 Apollo Street; 2 to 23 and 25, 27 and 29 Fitzroy Terrace; 1 to 9, 9a, 11 and 12 Phoenix Street; 1, 2 and 3 Phoenix Court; 1 to 8 Phoenix Terrace; 1 to 10 West Court; 1 to 29 and 31 and 33 Alne Terrace; 1 to 12 East Entrance; and 1 to 21 Walter Street.

(iii) Skeldergate and Fetter Lane Clearance Area (3 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises 77 Skeldergate, and 1a and 2 Fetter Lane, and yard, outbuildings and disused stables.

(iv) Micklegate (Shilleto's Yard) Clearance Area (11 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises Nos. 1 (ground floor), 2 (ground floor), 3 (1st floor), 4 (1st floor), 5 (2nd floor), 2a (ground and first floors), 6 (ground floor), 7 (1st floor), 8 (2nd floor), 9 (2nd floor), 10a (ground floor), 10 (1st and 2nd floors), and water closets, Shilleto's Yard.

(v) Goodramgate (Webster's Passage) Clearance Area (3 Houses),

Dwelling-houses and premises Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Webster's Passage.

(vi) Goodramgate (Cooper's Yard) Clearance Area (5 houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 and water closets and outbuildings, Cooper's Yard.

(vii) Stonegate (Passages) Clearance Area (8 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises Nos. 1 (1st, 2nd and 3rd floors), 2 (ground floor), and 3 (1st and 2nd floors), Church Passage, and 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and water closets, Kleiser's Court.

(viii) Swinegate Clearance Area (7 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises 24, 25, 26 and 26½ Swinegate and 1, 2 and 3 Wilmot's Court, and water closets and outbuildings.

(g) ST. SAVIOURGATE AREA, ST. ANDREWGATE AREA, AND ALDWARD (BOWMAN'S YARD) AREA.

The proposals of the Corporation in regard to three Areas, were confirmed after modification, by the Ministry of Health on 22nd March, 1937, as under :—

(i) St. Saviourgate Clearance Area (17 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises Nos. 1 to 17 and water closets, St. Saviour's Court; and Spiritualist Chapel (1st floor) over Nos. 12, 15 St. Saviour's Court.

(ii) St. Andrewgate Clearance Area (6 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises 11, 12a, 13 and 13a (ground floor) St. Andrewgate; and 2 and 12a Brown's Yard; and water closets, Brown's Yard.

(iii) Aldward (Bowman's Yard) Clearance Area (8 Houses).

Dwelling-houses and premises, 2 to 8 and 10 Bowman's Yard, and water closets Bowman's Yard.

(h) Individual Houses.

Under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, during 1936 103 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation, and not capable, at a reasonable expense, of being rendered so fit. The Health Committee accepted the undertaking of the owners to cease using the premises as dwelling-houses in 9 cases, and undertakings to make fit in 8 cases.

The York House Improvement Society, Limited.

The Ninth Annual Report of this Society, for the year ended 31st December, 1936, states :—

“ At the beginning of the year 4,881 shares had been issued, and in December the number had increased to 5,004. Forty-seven shares were transferred, due mainly to the death of the original shareholders, whose executors were anxious to realise the capital, so that the actual increase in the number of shares is 123 instead of 170.

The properties at present owned by the Society are five houses in Richard Street, each with three bedrooms; eight four-roomed houses in Long Close Lane; three houses in Bilton Street, of a slightly larger type with an attic; eight up-and-down cottages in Redeness Street and Cross Court, occupied chiefly by old people; and five self-contained flats in St. Saviourgate. The total number of tenants is 89, of whom 35 are children and 10 elderly folk. Rents range from 5/- to 11/- inclusive of rates.

The Committee is particularly concerned at present with the better housing of aged people, and would like to find some small cottages not far from the centre of the city, which might be renovated and brought up to the modern standards of sanitation and general comfort. These would be admirable for elderly folk, who so frequently dislike being moved out to the new estates, and who cannot pay the rents demanded there. The Committee had intended to buy some new property this year, but nothing suitable has yet been found. It would greatly help and encourage the Committee in its work if any shareholder could suggest some likely property.

The Committee is sorry to have to report that the Secretary has been obliged to give up her work, and wishes to record its appreciation of the valuable work that Mrs. Gray has so willingly given. Her unfailing good will and her continuous unseen work have been among the main supports of the Society. Miss Mary Sessions has expressed her willingness to serve as Secretary, and the Committee warmly recommends her appointment. The three members due to retire are Councillor Mrs. Crichton, Mr. Cadell, and Miss Wilkinson, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Committee is again indebted to the York Citizens' Committee and the Yorkshire Association for Mental Welfare for the free use of their rooms, and desires to offer its cordial thanks for this privilege."

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

- (a) Milk Supply : (See Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 101-108).
(b) Meat and Other Foods : Ditto ditto pages 98-101).
(c) Adulteration, etc. : Ditto ditto pages 106-108).
and Report of Public Analyst, pages 111-114).

- (d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food :

(See page 18—Laboratory Facilities).

(Also Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector, pages 101-108 ;
and Report of Public Analyst, pages 111-114).

- (e) Nutrition :

At the Child Welfare Centre and in the homes, the Staff endeavour to give useful advice as to proper foods and their value. Leaflets are distributed by the Health Visitors to mothers, and a pamphlet is also used in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary on suitable diets for tuberculous patients.

As occasion offers, in the course of lectures to various organisations, reference is made to the subject of nutrition and the importance of a well-balanced diet.

Information regarding the teaching of this subject in schools was supplied by Miss Dobson, Organiser of Domestic Subjects, and was given fully in the 1931 Report, pages 56, 57.

See also Section on Health Education (page 88).

MILK IN SCHOOLS SCHEME.

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following report on the working of this Scheme :—

Number of children eligible to participate, 13,102.

,, ,, ,, receiving Milk under the scheme :—						
Certified	...	...	...	...	...	400
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Ordinary Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2,077
						<hr/> 5,977 <hr/>

For action taken as a result of the Ministry's Circular (1290) on Nutrition, see Annual Health Report for 1932, page 51.

- (f) Shell-fish (Molluscan).

(i) There are no shell-fish beds or layings in this district.

(ii) The shell-fish marketed in the City are obtained from layings as under :—

- (a) Oysters—Whitstable ; Brightlingsea ; Boston ; Port Navas, Cornwall ; France ; and America (blue points).
(b) Mussels—Brightlingsea ; Boston ; King's Lynn ; Lytham St. Anne's ; Port Navas, Cornwall ; and Holland.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1936.

Scarlet Fever.	Cholera.	Other Forms of Tuber-
Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	culosis.
Membranous Croup.	Smallpox.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Typhoid (Enteric and	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
Para-typhoid Fever).	Relapsing Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.
Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Acute Encephalitis Leth-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Plague.	argica.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Acute Polio-Encephalitis.
Malaria.		Acute <u>Primary</u> Pneumonia.
Dysentery.		Acute <u>Influenzal</u> Pneumonia.

SMALLPOX.

Year	...	...	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	...	...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No cases of this disease were reported during the year 1936.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

TABLE 17.—VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information :—

1. Year.	2. Successfully Vaccinated.	3. *Percentage of total births.	4. Vaccination postponed or certified as insusceptible of vaccination	5. Died or removed from York unvaccinated.	6. Declaration of "Conscientious Objection."		7. Persons Re-vaccinated by Public Vaccinators.
					Number.	*Per- centage.	
1932	532	45·5	41	115	567	48·5	24
1933	497	45·1	22	81	555	50·3	20
1934	543	45·1	17	100	606	50·3	19
1935	555	45·0	40	87	617	50·0	40
1936	515	43·6	32	88	579	49·0	17

* Percentage of total births less figures in columns 4 and 5.

In addition to the City of York, the Vaccination Officer acts as such for the areas of Flaxton Rural District (North Riding) and Bishopthorpe Rural District (West Riding).

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

TABLE 18.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1932	253	2.94	22	25.5	8.7	236	93.2
1933	291*	3.43	17	20.6	5.8	284	97.6
1934	269	3.04	14	15.9	5.2	258	95.9
1935	169	1.87	4	4.4	2.3	168	99.4
1936	70	0.77	—	—	—	68	97.1

* Highest on record.

One case (City) admitted to the Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There was 1 possible “ return ” case received into the Fever Hospital from the same house in the City as the original case.

Diagnostic Swabs.—Of the 70 cases notified, 68 cases were swabbed, and 39 were verified to be Diphtheria by bacteriological examination.

The schools chiefly affected were :—Haxby Road, St. Aelred's, and St. Denys'.

The free supply of anti-toxin to medical practitioners, for use in poor cases was continued. 15 cases were so served during the year.

Sanitary notices were duly served regarding all housing defects.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children who received three immunising injections at the School Clinic during 1936 was 674 compared with 763 in the previous year.

The total number of children who have been immunised since the scheme commenced in 1934 has now reached a figure of 3,044.

During 1936, 633 children were Schick tested at least six months after their immunising injections, and the percentage found to be Schick-negative was 92.63.

Further details will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer for 1936.

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

TABLE 19.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1932 ..	237	2·75	—	—	—	—	215	90·7
1933 ..	255	3·01	3	0·03	3·5	1·17	229	89·8
1934 ..	337	3·82	4	0·04	4·5	1·18	281	83·3
1935 ..	169	1·87	—	—	—	—	155	91·7
1936 ...	233	2·56	1	0·01	1·1	0·43	209	90·8

Highest yearly total on record—722 (1929).

Two City cases admitted to Fever Hospital proved to be doubtful.

There were 10 possible “return” cases received into the Fever Hospital from the same houses in the City as the original case.

The Schools chiefly affected were :—Haxby Road; St. Lawrence’s; Tang Hall (Junior); St. Wilfrid’s; Park Grove; The Avenue; The Glen; Derwent Temporary; and Heworth.

1936. TABLE 20.

Distribution of Total Notified Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during the Year.

				SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.	
				Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.	Primary Cases.	Secondary Cases.
Attending School	...	...	...	149	8	41	2
Under School Age	...	...	...	33	4	13	1
Over School Age	...	...	...	36	3	12	1
Total cases notified				218	15	66	4
				233		70	

CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC FEVER.

TABLE 21.

Year.	Total cases.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of population.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospitals.
1932 ..	8	0·09	Nil.	—	—	—	7	87·5
1933 ..	2	0·02	Nil.	—	—	—	1	50·0
1934 ..	1	0·01	Nil.	—	—	—	1	100·0
1935 ..	1	0·01	Nil.	—	—	—	1	100·0
1936 ...	3	0·03	1	0·01	1·0	33·3	3	100·0

Two of the cases were shewn by “ Widal Test ” to be paratyphoid B. infections, and the third, a case connected with the Bournemouth—Poole outbreak, was proved to be a typhoid. The latter was a woman aged 21, who had been resident in the south and fell ill during her train journey to York.

The fatal case of paratyphoid was a woman aged 32. The other case of paratyphoid, a girl aged 10, recovered. No source of infection was traced in the paratyphoid cases, nor was there any apparent relationship between the two.

PUERPERAL FEVER.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	1	7	6	1	5
	(2 deaths)	(5 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(1 death)	(2 deaths)

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	6	5	2	6	8

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Cases notified :—	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Acute Primary Pneumonia	83	68	30	53	57
„ Influenzal „	18	17	10	36	12

12 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified and 5 died. 17 deaths were certified as due to Influenza, 7 of which occurred during the first quarter.

There were 57 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia, and 62 deaths of all types. I have utilised the services of the Health Visitors in visiting the homes of notified cases, making enquiries and notes about the domestic conditions and nursing, and in giving advice in regard to cleanliness, isolation, ventilation, etc. During 1936 the Health Visitors visited 35 notified cases of Primary and 7 of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Of these, 12 were children under school age, and 3 were school children. A District Nurse was in attendance in 3 cases. 30 cases were treated in Institutions.

ERYSIPELAS.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	26	27	52	38	44
	(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(5 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(7 deaths)

Of the cases notified during 1936, 32 were Facial Erysipelas; the remaining cases were affected on various other parts of the body.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	3	4	2	5	1
	(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(2 deaths)	(4 deaths)	

The case notified in 1936 was a boy, aged 3, admitted to the County Hospital on 13th April. A lumbar puncture having shewn the presence of meningococci, he was transferred to the Fever Hospital. He made a satisfactory recovery and was discharged after two months' treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	6	2	2	6	5

One case was treated at home and four of the cases attended at the Ophthalmic Out-patient Department at the County Hospital. All made a satisfactory recovery.

DYSENTERY.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	—	—	—	1	—

No cases were notified in 1932, 1933, and 1934. The case notified in 1935 (Amoebic), was that of a man who had apparently contracted the disease abroad. He gave a history of having had the disease whilst serving in Salonika during the War.

MALARIA.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	1	—	—	—	—
		(1 death)			

One military case was notified in 1932; the patient, who had contracted the disease in Shanghai, was treated in the Military Hospital.

No cases were notified in 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, but there was one death (in 1933), an Ex-Serviceman, who had contracted the disease in Egypt during the Great War.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	Nil.	1	—	1	1
		(1 death)		(1 death)	(1 death)

One case, a boy (aged 9 years), was notified during 1936.

The death was that of a lad (aged 15 years) with 8 years' history of paralysis.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

			1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cases notified	...	...	—	—	3	1	2
			(1 death)	(2 deaths)	(3 deaths)	(1 death)	(2 deaths)

The two cases notified in 1936 were males, aged 14 and 17 years.

The two fatal cases were women, aged 38 and 60 years. One case was stated to have commenced 13 years previously; the woman, aged 60, was a case of Parkinson's Disease.

An enquiry regarding the present condition of the six cases notified during the last five years showed that :—

One patient was apparently in good health.

One suffered only from some degree of muscular weakness of the left arm.

One was suffering from cerebral tumour.

The remaining three cases had died, their deaths being certified as due to Encephalitis Lethargica.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 22.

The following figures represent the numbers of cases of school children reported to the School Clinic as suffering from Measles, Whooping-cough, Mumps, and Chickenpox.

Year.	MEASLES.		WHOOPING-COUGH.		MUMPS.		CHICKENPOX.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1932 ..	222	2	324	9	119	—	399	—
1933 ..	515	7	105	5	266	—	111	—
1934 ..	844	2	38	2	459	—	400	—
1935 ..	1,037	—	358	10	17	—	230	—
1936 ..	722	—	193	—	627	—	360	—

Measles : 90.8 per cent. of the cases occurred during the first half of the year, and 55 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments. No local action was taken in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

Whooping-cough : 52.3 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 45.1 per cent. of the total cases were in the Infants' Departments.

Mumps : 85.9 per cent. occurred during the second half of the year, and 45.5 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

Chicken-pox : 82.2 per cent. occurred during the first half of the year, and 65.5 per cent. of the total cases were in the Junior and Infants' Departments.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA. TABLE 23.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Deaths under two years ...	2	3	5	9	12
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	1·5	2·4	3·6	6·5	9·1

The usual distribution of advice leaflets and posters, re summer diarrhœa and flies, and supervision of manure-pits, was carried out.

ANTHRAX, EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE, Etc.

No cases of anthrax, epidemic jaundice, undulant fever, or psittacosis came to the knowledge of the Health Department during the year 1936.

One case of glandular fever was treated in the York County Hospital.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.

Two deaths from rheumatic fever were recorded during the year.

Six adults and three children suffering from acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever), sub-acute rheumatism, or chorea, were treated at the City Infirmary during the year. All recovered.

At the York County Hospital five cases were treated for “rheumatic fever.”

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

A Steam Disinfecting Station is situated at the Fever Hospital, Yearsley Bridge. It contains the apparatus known as the “Washington Lyon,” built by Messrs. Manlove & Alliott. The staff consists of four disinfectors (working under the supervision of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector), who are employed in the removal of infectious cases and the disinfection of infected premises, bedding, and other articles.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by heat, is carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	2,889	3,068	2,536	2,134	2,331
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	28,216	28,385	29,316	31,287	29,125
Library and other books disinfected ...	1,591	1,174	1,571	1,239	957

RATS :

For particulars regarding the action taken against rats, see Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (page 109).

MOSQUITOES :

No complaints were received during the year as to the prevalence of Mosquitoes.

TABLE 24.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.					Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages												Fever Hpl.	County Hpl.	P.L. Infirmary.	Military Hpl.	Total.	
		Under 1 year.	1—2 years.	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over.						
Smallpox ...	—	1	2	9	7	24	14	6	—	6	19	1	—	67	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria ...	70	3	8	13	19	111	44	13	19	2	—	2	1	211	—	—	—	67	
Scarlet Fever ...	233	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	211	
Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	
Puerperal Fever ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	2	5	—	—	5	
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	57	6	4	—	2	6	1	2	9	1	9	6	4	—	18	12	—	30	
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	5	8	—	1	—	—	1	
Erysipelas ...	44	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	15	—	—	—	30	1	1	—	32	
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals ...	441	15	11	15	24	28	143	62	23	57	17	29	17	312	28	17	—	357	
																		76	

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL. TABLE 25.

From :— District.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Ery- sipelas.	Measles and Pneu- monia.	Mumps.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever and Measles.	Puer- peral Pyrexia.	Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Total.
Flaxton ...	19	10	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	32
Malton U.D.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Malton R.D.	26	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
York ...	211	67	1	30	10	10	1	1	2	1	334
Kirbymoore- side R.D.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Thirsk U.D.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	277	77	2	31	12	10	1	1	2	1	414

The Isolation Hospital also received 1 case of Scarlet Fever ; re-admitted for further treatment.

Doubtful Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—2 (City cases).

Doubtful Diphtheria cases admitted :—1 (City case).

Return Scarlet Fever cases admitted :—12 (10 City, 2 Rural).

Return Diphtheria cases admitted :—1 (City case).

Twenty-one secondary cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted (15 City and 6 Rural).

Five secondary cases of Diphtheria (4 City and 1 Rural).

Complications :

Of Scarlet Fever cases :—Otorrhœa, 23 ; Rhinorrhœa, 8 ; Pneumonia, 1 ; Mastoid, 2 ; Cardiac complications, 3 ; Rheumatism, 9 ; Jaundice, 1 ; Albuminuria, 2 ; Nephritis, 1 ; Measles, 5 ; Chickenpox, 2 ; Otitis Media, 2 ; Cervical Adenitis, 3.

Of Diphtheria cases :—Rhinorrhœa, 1 ; Paralysis, 4 ; Cardiac disease, 5 ; Quinsy, 1 ; Otorrhœa, 1 ; Rheumatism, 1.

Seven deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital :—Diphtheria, 1 ; Scarlet Fever, 2 ; Erysipelas, 2 ; Measles and Pneumonia, 1 ; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1.

Scarlet Fever Anti-toxin was used for the more severe types of cases.

The period of stay in the Hospital for uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever has now been reduced to an average of four weeks without any apparent effect on the number of return cases.

On 11th September, 1933, Dr. J. Acomb was appointed as Specialist for Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat cases in the Fever Hospital, and during the year 1936 performed one operation for mastoid, and paid 5 visits to the case.

The Staff consisted of Matron, Deputy Matron, 1 Night Sister, 2 Ward Sisters, 1 Staff Nurse, 3 Assistant Nurses, 11 Probationers, 14 Maids, Engineer, Porter-Gardener, Handyman, and Assistant Gardener.

CANCER. TABLE 26.

Year.				Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1932	...	...	...	127	1.49	149
1933	...	...	...	111	1.31	131
1934	...	...	...	141	1.60	160
1935	...	...	...	131	1.45	145
1936	...	...	...	117*	1.29	129

DEATHS ALLOCATED ACCORDING TO AGES.

Organs			0-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 & over	All ages
Uterus.	...	F.	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	14
Tongue & Mouth.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6
Breast.	...	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	F.	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	9
Lip.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Larynx.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
	...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Rectum.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	7
	...	F.	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Colon.	...	M.	—	—	2	—	1	5	3	11
	...	F.	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	7
Stomach.	...	M.	—	—	1	—	3	6	1	11
	...	F.	—	—	—	2	3	4	1	10
Lungs.	...	M.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
	...	F.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Sites.	...	M.	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	8
	...	F.	—	1	—	3	4	3	—	11
Totals.	...	...	—	1	5	14	31	48	18	117*

* Figures supplied by Local Registrars.

Patients admitted to the City Infirmary and found to require surgical treatment are transferred to the County Hospital, York. The daily cost of maintenance (7s. 10d.) is paid by the Public Assistance Committee. During 1936 one case was transferred to the County Hospital.

Facilities for radiological treatment are available at the General Infirmary, Leeds, to which no cases were transferred during 1936.

During 1936, 31 cancer cases received treatment at the City Infirmary. The sites of the disease were as follows :—Uterus, 2; Tongue and Mouth, 1; Breast, 7; Skin, 1; Bladder, 1; Rectum, 6; other sites, 13.

19 of the cases admitted to the Infirmary had previously been in other hospitals.

A leaflet was drawn up in 1925 and submitted to the Local Division of the British Medical Association. After amendment, this was printed, and is circulated amongst persons desirous of obtaining information with regard to the disease.

The National Society for Cancer Relief commenced work in the City during 1932, and the Hon. Secretary of the Society (Mr. Douglas Macmillan) has supplied me with the following report :—

REPORT ON WORK IN YORK, 1936.

“ During the year 1936 the Society's Nurse and Visitor attended 66 Cancer cases, of which number 14 died during the year. Thirteen of the patients received visits for supervision only, whilst fifty-three received financial assistance from the Society.

1,276 visits were paid, to patients residing in York City, Boston Spa, Pocklington, Huntington, and Askham Richard. The York cases assisted—some financially, others with dressings and nourishment—numbered 42.

Seventeen patients travelled periodically to the Radium Centre at Leeds, and four of these were able to travel by train and received fares from this Society for the various journeys they made. In connection with stretcher and disabled cases, 22 patients were conveyed by the York Health Department's ambulance to Leeds, for treatment and observation, involving 78 attendances and 62 journeys. This service is greatly appreciated by the Leeds Medical Officer at the Radium Centre, also by the patients and the Society, for kindness shown and great care taken.

One woman patient, who has attended the Radium Institute in London, is a particularly successful case, and is able to do light housework.

It is highly important that a Cancer patient should attend a Radium Centre for treatment when asked to do so. There exist records of many cases where thorough examination has detected early cancer which has been cured by prompt treatment.

The following tabular statement indicates the districts, and number of patients assisted therein during 1936 :

York City	...	...	42	Newton-on-Ouse	...	1
Leeds	...	...	3	Pocklington	...	1
Wilberfoss	...	...	1	Boston Spa	...	1
Micklefield	...	...	1	Beeston	...	1
Acomb	...	...	1	Garforth	...	1

At the end of 1936 the Society had 34 York and district cases on its books receiving financial assistance."

In November, 1933, the City Council approved a recommendation of the Health Committee that the Fever Hospital ambulance, when disengaged, should convey patients between York and Leeds Infirmary for radium treatment, when the patient is unable to travel by bus or train, and is so necessitous as to be unable to bear the cost. Up to the end of December, 1933, eight patients were so conveyed; during 1934, twelve patients; during 1935, thirteen patients, involving 22 return journeys to Leeds; and during 1936, conveyance was provided for twenty-two patients, involving 62 return journeys to Leeds.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken by the Corporation under Section 66 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1925, as facilities exist for in-patient and out-patient treatment in the Eye Department of the York County Hospital.

TABLE 27.—OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year		CASES.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		Notified.	Treated.					
			At Home.	In Hospital.				
1932	..	6	5	1	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1933	..	2	1	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1934	..	2	1	1	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1935	..	6	4	2	6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1936	..	5	5	—	5	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1936. TABLE 28.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. *				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pu'lmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1
5	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	2
10	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—
15	2	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
20	4	3	—	3	1	—	—	—
25	12	9	1	1	4	1	1	—
35	9	5	1	—	6	4	—	—
45	3	5	1	—	10	1	1	—
55	6	4	1	—	2	4	—	—
65 and upwards.	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	38	32	8	13	26	13	6	4

* Including 15 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, viz. :—

Death Returns, 4. Transfers, 10. Posthumous Notification, 1.

Twenty-one of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

Of the 21 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 4 were classified as bones and joints, 3 as abdominal, 5 glands, 5 meninges, and 4 other organs.

Five fatal cases of Tuberculosis occurred during the year which had not been notified (10.2 per cent. of total Tuberculosis deaths). The general practitioners concerned have been reminded when it has been found that they had omitted to notify, and they have all been circularised upon the matter.

3 cases were notified by the Tuberculosis Officer.

In addition there were 153 cases notified by Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria (per Form 1), all of which had been otherwise notified previously.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, as no case of Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade was known to the Health Department.

The City Council delegated its functions under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to the compulsory isolation of Tuberculosis cases, to the Health Committee. It was not necessary to take any action during the year.

THE YORK TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 11 CASTLEGATE.

The Dispensary is open five afternoons a week and six forenoons, with the exception of Public Holidays. Clinics are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2-30 p.m.

On notification each case is visited by the Health Visitor or Tuberculosis Nurse.

The home is also inspected by an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and a short report made to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, so that any defect in the house of the patient is rectified as soon as possible, and arrangements made for disinfection when required.

Many of the patients are recommended to the Estates Manager for consideration by the Housing Committee, and a considerable number have been re-housed on Corporation Estates. A number have received rent subsidies from the After-Care Committee, when their means would not otherwise permit them to remove to better surroundings.

(Ref. see York Tuberculosis Crusade Committee's Report—page 116).

Notified cases are examined at the Dispensary or at home, to decide the most suitable form of treatment in each instance, and the medical practitioners concerned are informed of the Tuberculosis Officer's opinion.

A number of doubtful cases are brought to notice by practitioners and institutions, and these are examined (sometimes in consultation with their medical attendants) to clear up the diagnosis.

When no definite decision is come to, appointments are made from time to time for re-examination until active tuberculosis is considered to be excluded.

The Assistant School Medical Officers send suspected cases for observation, and reports are furnished to them as to diagnosis, fitness for school (special or otherwise), treatment required. etc.

Since the 1st April, 1934, the Health Committee have paid the York County Hospital £1,000 per annum in respect of treatment of tuberculous indoor and outdoor patients.

Cases requiring X-Ray examination are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer to the physicians and surgeons of the County Hospital, who furnish reports, and, in many cases, are able to clear up the diagnosis.

During 1936 130 examinations were made of tuberculous or suspected cases at the York County Hospital, and the County Hospital X-Ray Department has been utilised for cases at Fairfield Sanatorium.

Cases at Raywell Sanatorium requiring radiological examinations are sent to Hull, and thirteen cases were examined during the year.

Bone and joint cases are referred to the Orthopædic Clinics, held by Dr. Crockatt, at the School Clinic, or by Mr. J. G. Craig, F.R.C.S., at the York County Hospital and admitted for In-patient treatment when required. The latter has been appointed, as from 1st March, 1935, Orthopædic Consultant for the City, and he visits regularly at Fairfield Sanatorium to direct treatment of orthopædic cases there.

(See also Orthopædic Treatment—pages 40 and 41.)

One child suffering from tuberculosis of the bones was admitted to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, at Kirbymoorside, during 1936.

Ten adults and twelve children were admitted to the York County Hospital for surgical treatment. A number of cases have also been admitted to Fairfield for open-air treatment, attending from time to time as Out-patients at the County Hospital for renewal of plaster, X-Ray examinations, etc.

Ten patients were treated by artificial pneumothorax.

During the year, five patients at Fairfield Sanatorium had courses of Solganol B.01.

LIGHT TREATMENT.

Light treatment was carried out at the County Hospital as follows :—

Surgical	...	...	7 cases.	All had general and local Tungsten Lamps.
General	...	...	7 cases.	All had general Carbon Arc Lamp.
Tuberculous Glands			23 cases.	19 Carbon Arc general. 4 Mercury Vapour general. 20 Tungsten Arc local. 2 Mercury Vapour local.
Skin (Lupus)	...		11 cases.	All had local Mercury Vapour and general Carbon Arc Lamp.

Eight Lupus cases were treated at the Light Department of the General Infirmary, Leeds, and four of these at the same time, had light baths at the City Infirmary.

One patient was admitted to the Burrow Hill Sanatorium Colony for treatment and training, and is still resident at that Institution.

One patient was admitted to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, and died at the Hospital.

The Sanatorium Schools at Fairfield and Raywell have enabled us to keep children for as long as may be required to bring them into good condition of bodily health without too great detriment to their educational training.

On discharge a short report is sent to the Medical Attendant, and in the case of school children, to the Assistant School Medical Officers also. Patients are invited to attend regularly at the Dispensary for re-examination, and are visited by the staff as may be necessary.

In addition to the Sanatorium School, the Open-Air Day School, at Fulford, and Convalescent Homes have played a very useful part in our anti-tuberculosis scheme in dealing with suspect and convalescent cases to prevent breakdown and hence further development of the disease.

The Tuberculosis Officer acts as consultant to the York County Hospital, the City Infirmary, and the Public Assistance Committee when required.

CONTACTS.

Contacts are advised to be examined either by their own medical attendant or by the Tuberculosis Officer. Lists of school children contacts are regularly supplied to the School Clinic, in order that the children may be examined by the Assistant School Medical Officers. 46 contacts were so referred during 1936.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A number of cases were dealt with by private dentists, with assistance from the After-Care Committee. (See Report of the After-Care Committee, page 116.)

SHELTERS.

Ten shelters are available for loan to patients. The shelters are lent without fee. The Dispensary Nurses supervise as to proper use.

FAIRFIELD SANATORIUM COUNCIL SCHOOL.

(Certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Acts, 1899 to 1914, as a Special School for Tuberculous children, from 2nd June, 1920. Accommodation, mixed, 20).

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Admitted during 1936	6	10	16
Discharged during 1936	12	5	17
Number in School on 31st December, 1936	5	13	18

ANNUAL REPORT BY MISS MANNING, TEACHER.

“ During this year there have been fewer children at the Sanatorium, but as there were quite a number between 7 and 9 years of age, two definite classes were formed, which made class teaching possible.

As these younger children have not been able to attend the ordinary Council school for any length of time, they are naturally very backward, and so work has concentrated on learning to read and the simple rules of arithmetic. Through ill-health they lack self-reliance, and this is one of the chief difficulties to be overcome.

On May 28th, Dr. Muriel Bywaters of the Board of Education visited the school.

On December 16th, an Exhibition and Sale of the children's work was held, which was visited by parents and friends.

On December 23rd, Councillor Adamson acted as Father Christmas and distributed toys and gifts from the Tree to all the children.”

TABLE 29.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Admissions and Discharges, 1st January to 31st December, 1936.

Institution.	No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1935.			No. of Cases Admitted during 1936.			No. of Cases Discharged during 1936.			No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1936.			No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1936.		
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16.	Total.
York County Hospl.	—	—	3	6	4	12	22	6	4	13	23	—	—	1	1
Fairfield { City Patients ..	11	6	17	25	22	21	68	20	22	19	61	5	1	—	6
County do.	5	—	—	26	1	—	27	16	—	—	16	7	—	—	8
Raywell { City Patients ..	5	3	2	11	5	3	19	13	4	4	21	—	2	—	2
Other Cases ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthopædic Hospital Kirkbymoorside ..	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
Burrow Hill Sana- torium Colony, Frimley, Surrey ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hospital for Con- sumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	21	9	26	71	32	37	140	55	30	37	122	13	4	2	19
													7	24	55

TABLE 30.—TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1936.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.--NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed .. (c) Non-tuberculous ..	21	14	—	1	2	2	2	2	23	16	2	3	44
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	12	14	46
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed .. (c) Non-tuberculous ..	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	3	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	23	35	71
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as (a) Recovered (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	5	4	6	4	9	3	5	2	14	7	11	6	38
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	14	36	50	123
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispen- sary Register on December 31st, 1936:— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Diagnosis not completed ..	141	94	33	33	25	44	57	47	166	138	90	80	474
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 30.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1936	498	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	11
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme and cases “lost sight of”,	14	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	35
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	3,239	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary treatment on the 31st December	22
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal (b) Other	7 149	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	27
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	2,666	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	171 146
11. Number of “Recovered” cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil.	12. Number of “ T.B. plus ” cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	129

(B). Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :—

	Provided by the Council	...	1.
	Provided by Voluntary Bodies	...	Nil.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Fairfield Sanatorium	39	24	—	—	63
Raywell Sanatorium	16	6	—	—	22
*York Institution and Infirmary (Poor Law) ...	—	—	—	—	—

* Beds in Isolation Ward when required.

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions Dec. 31st.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adult males ...	—	4	3	1	—
	Adult females ...	—	1	1	—	—
	Children ...	—	9	9	—	—
	TOTAL ...	—	14	13	1	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	12	32	26	4	14
	Adult females ...	7	27	26	3	5
	Children ...	2	5	3	—	4
	TOTAL ...	21	64	55	7	23
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males ...	4	6	9	—	1
	Adult females ...	2	4	4	—	2
	Children ...	24	21	23	2	20
	TOTAL ...	30	31	36	2	23
GRAND TOTAL ...		51	109	104	10	46

(E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Dis- charged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institu- tions. (4)	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st (5)
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males ...	—	4	3	1	—
	Adult females	—	2	1	—	1
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	6	4	1	1
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males ...	1	1	1	1	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1	1	1	1	—
GRAND TOTAL		1	7	5	2	1

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Non-Tuberculous	2	—	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	8
Doubtful	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	1	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	9

(G) Return showing the immediate results of Treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals	
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			Totals.				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent ...	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	2	9
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Not quiescent ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ...	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	5
		Not quiescent ...	—	1	—	6	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	—	11
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Plus. Group 3.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
		Not quiescent ...	4	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	14
		Died in Institution	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	7
Totals (pulmonary) ...		7	12	1	9	6	—	10	2	1	2	2	—	28	22	2	52	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	6	6
		Not quiescent ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	5	6
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
	Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	4
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs.	Quiescent ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
		Not quiescent ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
		Not quiescent ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals (non-pulmonary)		2	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	11	4	1	19	24	

Table 31. TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

CITY OF YORK.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the Patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1933.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.				
	Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			
		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.		Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1.	Group 2.		Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1.		Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.																					
DISEASE ARRESTED.																					
Adults, M..	34	7	24	9	40	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. F..	30	2	9	4	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children, M..	27	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. F..	22	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adults, M..	2	1	6	1	8	1	4	2	1	6	6	2	1	2	8	2	10	4	7	5	15
Do. F..	3	1	2	..	3	1	2	5	1	5	3	4	1	3	1	5	7	1	8	3	12
Children, M..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. F..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condition not ascertained during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	119	11	43	14	68	13	10	2	16	11	10	2	2	9	2	13	4	15	8	27	
(B) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.																					
DISCHARGED	119	6	5	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. F..	133	10	5	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children, M..	93	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. F..	104	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Reg'r.	406	30	53	38	121	6	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1
DEAD.	227	37	162	283	482	5	16	3	3	11	1	5	9	16	5	9	16	1	1	2	3
Adults, M..	229	22	107	191	320	4	9	1	1	2	1	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	1	1	2
Do. F..	42	4	6	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children, M..	41	3	8	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. F..	1,394	113	348	533	994	15	27	7	7	17	3	4	5	18	2	27	1	2	3	6	
Total written off Dispensary Register	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B)	..	1,513	124	391	547	28	37	23	2	29	13	6	14	20	5	40	14	17	11	33	

Table 32.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

CITY OF YORK.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary ANNUAL RETURN showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Previous to 1933.				1933.				1934.				1935.				1936.			
		Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
(A) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	DISEASE	7	3	..	..	10	3	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
	Adults, Do.	8	8	7	2	25	1	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, Do.	9	3	4	6	22	7	..	..	1	11	6	4	2	3	7	..	..	..	..	..
	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED.	4	4	3	3	14	3	2	..	2	9	6	3	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Adults, Do.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
(B) Not now on Dispensary removal therefrom.	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED.	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	2
	Adults, Do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	2	1	..	1	2
	Children, Do.	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	3	5
	Condition not ascertained during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	29	18	16	12	75	16	2	2	4	24	14	10	6	10	31	6	2	1	4	10
Transferred to Pulmonary		10	4	3	7	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Not now on Dispensary removal therefrom.	DISCHARGED	18	6	7	15	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adults, Do.	28	12	5	37	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Children, Do.	42	41	10	100	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	RECOVERED.	36	23	5	105	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Reg'r.	67	34	28	122	251	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	6	2	..	1	..	1
DEAD.	Adults, Do.	26	5	17	6	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Children, Do.	30	21	40	4	95	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Do.	8	22	35	9	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total written off Dispensary Register	271	179	155	408	1013	2	2	1	1	6	2	6	3	8	15	3	..	1	..	1

GRAND TOTALS (A) and (B) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)		300	197	171	420	1088	18	4	3	5	30	16	16	9	13	48	9	2	2	4	11

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic is provided at York County Hospital. The Clinic sessions are held as follows :—

Men.	Women and Children.
Mondays ... 3 to 4 p.m.	Wednesdays ... 3 to 4 p.m.
Thursdays ... 6 to 7 p.m.	Fridays ... 7 to 7-30 p.m.
Fridays ... 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.	

Medical Officer of the Clinic and Pathologist, Dr. Sydney Goodman Platts.

Assistant M.O.s—Dr. Katharine R. Brown, Assistant M.O.H. (To 30th April, 1936).

Dr. Catherine B. Crane, Assistant M.O.H. (From 1st September).

Dr. Kathleen L. Bloomer.

The East, West and North Riding County Councils also contract for treatment of their cases at the County Hospital through the York Corporation.

Particulars of the facilities available, together with the times of the sessions, have been circulated to all medical practitioners in the City and District. On the whole, co-operation of the medical practitioners is quite good, although inconvenience is sometimes caused by the patients being sent to the Treatment Centre at the wrong times.

The public appears to be well informed as to the facilities provided for free diagnosis and treatment, and patients are ready to avail themselves of these facilities.

Enamel plaques, advertising the facilities for free treatment, are fixed in all the public conveniences, and renewed when necessary.

Except on Thursday in the case of males, there are facilities for daily irrigation of cases (both sexes) of Gonorrhœa and for disinfection. 6,407 out-patients' attendances for intermediate treatment, irrigation, dressings, etc., were made during the year, compared with 6,342 in 1935.

Salvarsan substitutes are supplied to the medical practitioners (for the treatment of their own patients) through the County Hospital stock, gratis, at all times of the day or week-end. The County Hospital possesses a list, agreed upon by the Medical Officer of Health and the V.D. Clinic Officer,

of 48 practitioners qualified to use these free supplies. A total of 98 doses were supplied to 8 of these doctors during 1936.

The extent to which practitioners have availed themselves of the facilities for pathological examinations provided by the Council is shown in the following Table.

TABLE 33.—TOTAL PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1936.

	Made at York County Hospital.				Total
	S. *	G. *	W. *	O. *	
Specimens from V.D. Clinic at York County Hospital—					
From City of York cases ...	3	455	251	12	721
From East Riding cases ...	—	20	14	—	34
From North Riding cases ...	1	16	17	—	34
From West Riding cases ...	—	32	5	—	37
Total sent by Clinic ...	4	523	287	12	826
Sent by medical practitioners in York and District ...	—	88	781	13	882
Grand Total ...	4	611	1,068	25	1,708

* S. For detection of Spirochetes.

* G. For detection of Gonococci.

* W. For Wassermann reaction.

* O. Other tests.

TABLE 34.—CITY OF YORK CASES ONLY.
 VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, 1936.

CASES.	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhœa.	Not V.D. *	TOTALS.	Actual cases of V.D.	
						Males.	Females.
Total out-patients dealt with, first time ...	39	—	74	67	180	72	41
Discharged, treatment complete ...	7	—	42	—	49	41	8
Total such persons fully treated as in-patients...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceased attendance, treatment not complete ...	34	—	67	—	101	63	38
Total attendances, out-patients ...	2,160	—	6,308	134	8,602	4,974	3,494
Aggregate number of days of in-patient treatment	9	—	101	—	110	—	110

* Apprehensive persons who proved not to have Venereal Disease.

A total of 1,123 doses of Salvarsan substitute were given to 134 York City cases of Syphilis.

A total of 62 cases from neighbouring districts in the three Ridings attended the Clinic during the year.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1936, 15 new City cases of Syphilis and 36 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 25 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

During the half-year ended 31st December, 1936, 24 new City cases of Syphilis and 38 new City cases of Gonorrhœa attended the out-patient clinic; 24 persons were discharged after completion of treatment during the same period.

A total of 3 cases of Venereal Disease (1 male and 2 females) were received in the County Hospital as in-patients during 1936.

On 1st November, 1934, the new complete Department for the treatment of Venereal Diseases at the York County Hospital was opened

York cases of Venereal Disease amongst unmarried girls requiring hostel treatment go to the hostel at Leeds (the "Hope Hospital") in connection with the four diocesan rescue associations, the York cases being sent in through the York Diocesan Association. No City cases were received during the past year. One case sent to Edge Lane Hospital, Liverpool, during 1934, was discharged in January, 1936.

The educational and propaganda work suggested by the Ministry of Health has been carried out by the York Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council (see Section on Health Education, page 88).

The Branch has an Executive Committee of 14 members, including the President (Mr. Alderman J. B. Inglis, J.P.), and the Hon. Secretary (the Medical Officer of Health).

SECTION G.

(i) HEALTH EDUCATION.

Arrangements were made for the issue of a local edition of "Better Health," the first number appearing in July, 1928, two pages being devoted each month to local news and information. Two thousand copies were supplied by the publishers free of charge to the Corporation and distributed by the Health Department, the National Health Insurance Office, the School Clinic, Infant Welfare Centre, and Public Library.

Unfortunately, owing to lack of advertising support, publication of the local edition had to be discontinued in June, 1933, and, up to the end of 1936, it was not found possible to resume the distribution.

One hundred posters are supplied each month to the Health Department by the kindness of the Health and Cleanliness Council, and arrangements are made for their display in schools, public institutions and workplaces in the City.

In December, 1933, the Corporation decided to take over four poster-frames formerly used by the Empire Marketing Board, and arrangements were made with the Central Council for Health Education to display suitable posters dealing with health subjects. These are changed monthly.

In October, 1931, by arrangement with Messrs. Burrows, of Cheltenham, 300 copies of an attractive booklet, "The Public Health Service of the Corporation" were published, free of cost to the Corporation, and distributed in the City. A further 300 copies were supplied by Messrs. Burrows during 1932, and distributed by the Health Department. A second edition of 1,000 copies of this booklet was supplied by Messrs. Burrows in 1935, for distribution by the Health Department during 1935 and 1936.

HEALTH LECTURES :

Eight public lectures were given by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1936, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
June 5.—	" New Midwives Bill " ...	York and District Branch, Midwives' Institute.
June 9.—	" Public Health " ...	Round Table.
Aug. 7.—	" The Midwife of the Future " ...	York and District Branch, Midwives' Institute.
Oct. 22.—	" Healthy Houses " ...	York Adult Schools Council.
Nov. 10.—	" Domiciliary Midwifery " ...	York and District Branch, Midwives' Institute.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Nov. 17.—	“ Health Services of York ”	... Dringhouses Mothers' Union.
Nov. 30.—	“ The Latest News ”	... Women's Co-operative Guild (Central Branch).
Dec. 10.—	“ Mother and Child ”	... Tang Hall Women's Co-operative Guild.

Two lectures were given by Dr. Katharine Rounsell Brown, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Audience.</i>
Jan. 13.—	“ Health Services ”	... Townswomen's Guild.
Mar. 9.—	“ Health Services ”	... Women's Co-operative Guild.

On 14th October, Dr. John Hall, of the British Social Hygiene Council, gave a film talk to men at the Rowntree Theatre, and the film “ John Smith & Son ” was presented. Dr. John Hall also gave a film talk to women at the Rowntree Theatre on 15th October, the same film being shown.

Under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, an address was given to the York Branch of the Railway Clerks' Association, on 4th November, by Dr. Harley Williams, Medical Commissioner.

A series of lectures on “ Milk & Food ” was given by Miss Scriven, of the Milk Publicity Council, to the mothers at the Child Welfare Centre, on 15th and 28th September, 29th October, and 4th and 13th November.

On 11th May, members of the City Council and other officials attended a presentation of the film “ The Great Crusade ”—a story of the national campaign to abolish the slums, at the Tower Picture Theatre.

(ii) NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. A. J. G. Miles, Clerk to the Committee, for the following information :—

County Borough of York Insurance Committee.

Chairman :—Dr. Peter Macdonald, M.A., C.M.

Vice-Chairman :—Councillor A. Wilkinson, J.P.

Councillors E. Lacy and N. B. Rowley; Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P.; Drs. J. H. Gostling and R. P. McGarrigle; Miss E. B. Morrallee, and Miss O. M. Tate; Messrs. F. L. Bardsley, E. Binks, C. J. S. Boyce, J.P., A. Cossins, L. Earnshaw, R. O. Hague, A. Newlove, C. D. Outhwaite, R. Pounder, W. P. Saville, and Geo. Smithyes.

Clerk to the Committee :—Mr. A. J. G. Miles, F.C.I.I., Offices, 8 Minster Yard.

The Committee are responsible for the administration of Medical Benefit for all insured persons residing in the City of York, and for this purpose arrange to the satisfaction of the Minister of Health with a sufficient number of duly qualified practitioners to ensure to all those persons adequate medical attendance and treatment, and with chemists for the supply of proper and sufficient drugs and medicines, and such appliances as the Minister of Health may prescribe.

The Committee also administer sickness, disablement and maternity benefits for Deposit Contributors within the area.

At the end of the year there were 42 doctors (two of whom employ an Assistant), 1 Approved Institution and 39 Chemists, etc., involving 42 shops.

The total amount paid by the Committee for the treatment of insured persons in the area to Doctors, Chemists, and Institutions, was £22,449. The chemists dispensed 158,523 prescriptions during the period 1st December, 1935, to 30th November, 1936.

The quarterly count of the Index Register of the Committee showed that at the dates mentioned the following numbers of insured persons were resident in the City :—

1st January, 1936	...	...	36,700 insured persons.
1st April, 1936	...	...	37,460 „ „
1st July, 1936	...	...	37,466 „ „
1st October, 1936	...	...	37,998 „ „

The average insured population for the year was, therefore, 37,406 as compared with 36,386 for the previous year, an increase of 1,020. There were 196 insured persons temporarily resident in the area who required medical treatment from an insurance practitioner. 8,056 names were added to and 6,792 removed from Insurance Practitioners', Medical Association's, and Institutions' lists during the year.

(iii) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, Etc.

Twenty medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Assistant M.O.H. of new entrants to the service.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector made 43 visits in connection with plans referred from the Streets and Buildings Committee.

(iv) METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN 1936.

The total rainfall for the year was about normal, viz. :—24.84 inches, being 155 inches above the average for 50 years. The heaviest fall of the year was on 12th June, viz. :—.74 inches. Fourteen thunderstorms were recorded; snow or sleet fell on 14 days and hail on 6 days.

The total bright sunshine of the year amounted to 1303.6 hours, or 29 per cent. of the total possible sunshine, as compared with 1465.9 hours and 33 per cent. in 1935.

The temperature in 1936 ranged between 16 degrees Fahr. on January 19th, and 81 degrees on June 21st.

Observations of winds show that there were “ strong ” winds on 13 days, and “ calm ” on 4 days. The most prevalent winds were :—South, 88; North, 69; West, 64; North-West, 52; South-West, 33; South-East, 22.

The mean barometer readings were lowest for January, February being the next lowest, the lowest reading of the barometer on any one day being on November 7th at 9 p.m. (28.687 ins.). The mean barometer readings were highest in August and May, the highest reading on any one day being on December 23rd, at 9 a.m. (30.624).

TABLE 35. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE MUSEUM, YORK.

1936.	TEMPERATURE.			Sunshine.	Total Rainfall in inches.	Mean percentage humidity.
	Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Total Hours.		
January ...	38.3	56	16	38.2	3.31	88.5
February ...	36.1	51	17	68.7	1.99	87.5
March... ...	45.1	63	27	67.2	1.01	83.0
April	44.2	63	29	176.9	1.48	70.5
May	51.9	70	35	179.0	1.31	74.5
June	57.9	81	38	176.4	3.51	77.5
July	60.5	73	48	146.1	3.01	81.5
August ...	61.4	78	45	166.8	1.95	79.5
September ...	58.5	72	39	102.9	1.61	86.5
October ...	49.3	62	30	100.2	1.47	80.5
November ...	42.1	55	23	45.2	2.89	89.0
December ...	41.6	57	26	36.0	1.30	91.5
Averages ...	48.9	65.0	31.0	—	—	82.5
Total ...				1303.6 hrs	24.84 ins.	—

P. RUSSELL McNAUGHT, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

School Medical Officer and

Tuberculosis Officer.

SECTION H.

**ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1936.**

MR. F. FISHBURN, M.S.I.A., C.R.San.I.

To the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration a report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Section of the Health Department during 1936.

As requested by the Ministry of Health, the Report is presented mostly in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of the various Acts and Orders relating to food supply, etc.

The changes in the staff during the year were as follows :—

Assistant Inspectors R. Coope and A. Pearson terminated their appointments on the 1st February and 31st March respectively, they having secured similar posts under the Batley Borough Council.

Messrs. D. Bowers, H. Wiseman and G. A. Ward were appointed to fill vacancies in the Department, the two former commencing duties on the 10th February and the latter on the 4th May.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, the cordial support which I have received from the Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and Members of the Staff generally.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mrs. Crichton, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

F. FISHBURN,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS, Etc.

Dwelling Houses :—	Inspections.	Re-inspections
Notifiable Diseases	476	15
Other Diseases	32	1
Verminous	230	135
Dirty	88	107
Re suspected Overcrowding	39	81
Re prospective Corporation Tenants	500	25
Re Housing (Overcrowding) Survey	8,093	—
Other conditions	1,536	7,876
Common Lodging Houses	340	—
Houses-let-in-lodgings	10	—
Tenement Houses	3	—
Workshops	234	30
Domestic Workshops	11	—
Factories	9	1
Workplaces (Restaurant-kitchens, stables, etc.)	66	—
Bakehouses	146	3
Factory Bakehouses	72	—
Underground Bakehouse	1	—
Laundries	4	1
Outworkers' Premises	111	—
Shops, re Sanitary conditions	7	1
Smoke Observations	19	—
Drains Tested	574	—
Drains Inspected	599	56
Premises re Swine, Fowls and other Animals	23	3
Stables re Accumulation of Manure	34	19
Water Supply	7	5
Marine Stores	18	4
Offensive Trades (Other than Fried Fish Shops)	21	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	6	2
Plots of waste ground	11	—
Sewers, Ventilators, Street Gullies, Back Roads, etc.	28	3
Premises infested with Rats or Mice	79	16
Miscellaneous Visits not classified	2,625	24

FOOD INSPECTIONS :—

Meat and Food Inspections (Day)	9,305	—
Ditto (Evenings)	448	—
Slaughter-houses	2,246	—
English Meat Shops	10	—
Foreign Meat Shops	12	—
General Provision Shops	6	—
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	12	—
Fish Shops	3	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	179	—
Ice Cream Premises	95	—
Dairies and Milkshops	270	—
Markets	91	—
Cowsheds	17	—

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Interviews with Owners or Tradesmen ...	266
No. of Notices served ...	2,548
No. of Letters sent ...	1,410
No. of Certificates issued under Land Charges Act, 1925 ...	425
No. of Notices under S. 5, Housing Act, 1925 ...	14
No. of Complaints received, general ...	749
Ditto re Rats ...	49
No. of Housing Cards compiled since 1911 ...	11,362

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, Etc.

Houses :—

Provided with damp-proof courses ...	36
New floors laid or repaired ...	216
Overcrowding abated ...	138
Cleansed and limewashed ...	141
Means of ventilation improved ...	278
Roofs, etc., repaired ...	867
Fireplaces repaired ...	193
Without sufficient sanitary accommodation ...	1
Water spouts fixed or repaired ...	320
Downspouts disconnected from drain ...	6
Yard pavements repaired ...	60
Yards repaved with cement concrete ...	54
Yards repaved with asphalt ...	5
Nuisances abated from keeping of swine and other animals ...	35
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed ...	67

Drainage :—

Cleansed or repaired ...	169
Reconstructed ...	14
New drains constructed ...	33
Disconnected from sewer ...	13
Ventilated ...	36
Inspection chambers built ...	22
Drains under house abolished ...	1
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings ...	2
Stoneware syphon traps fixed ...	1
Cesspits abolished ...	21
Additional gullies fixed in yards ...	7
New sinks fixed ...	54
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed ...	94
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected ...	1
Urinals improved ...	1

Water Closets :—

Limewashed or cleansed ...	19
Repaired ...	158
Light and ventilation provided or improved ...	2
Additional provided ...	3
Pedestal wash-down basins fixed ...	13
Provided with sufficient supply of water ...	17
Soil pipes repaired or renewed ...	8

Water Closets (continued):—

Ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	15
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	13
New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	26
“ Wash-down ” water closets provided in lieu of “ waste water ” closets	...	...	...	17
“ Waste water ” closet abolished	...	...	...	1
Pail closet provided	...	...	...	1
“ Wash-down ” water closets provided in lieu of pail closets	...	...	...	10

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	194
Miscellaneous (not classified above)	...	...	...	98

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year 401 workshops were on the register, including:—

Retail bakehouses	...	74	Watch Repairing	...	5
Factory	...	28	Restaurants	...	23
Boot & Shoe Repairing	...	48	Cabinet making and Upholstery	...	14
Dressmaking	...	31	Laundries	...	5
Millinery	...	14	Cycle Making and Repairing	...	13
Tailoring	...	26	Workplaces	...	35
Joinery	...	10	Miscellaneous	...	51
Plumbing	...	12			
Saddlery	...	4			
Tinsmiths	...	8			

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

Full details of the workshops and of our inspections were placed on record in accordance with the Act.

The following Notices were received during the year from H.M. District Inspector of Factories:—

Re occupation of factory or workshop	...	...	...	12
Re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	5
Re dirty bakehouse	...	...	...	1

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Factories:—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	15
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	...	1

Workshops and Domestic Workshops:—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	241
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	275
Notices served under Public Health Acts re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	22
Provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire	...	...	...	...	...	0

Retail Bakehouses (74 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Factory Bakehouses (28 in number) :—

No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, etc.) :—

No. on register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
No. inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
No. of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of notices served under Public Health Acts, re sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Home Work (Sections 107 to 115) :—

The names of 61 Outworkers (or Home Workers) were received in the first half of the year and 61 in the second half.

No. of lists of outworkers received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
No. of employers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. employed in making wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
No. employed in furniture and upholstery work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
No. of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
No. found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Names of outworkers forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, a Bye-law is in force in the City, limiting the emission of black smoke to two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes.

Eighteen observations of nine chimneys were taken; in eleven observations offences were recorded, warning letters sent and improvements followed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan. 1936.	Dec. 1936.	
No. of keepers	7	5	
No. of houses	10	7	
No. of rooms used for sleeping	45	28	
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly ...	161	118	
No. of applications for registration ...	...	...	10
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	18

Under the provisions of section 80, York Corporation Act, 1902, all Common Lodging Houses are re-registered annually.

The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

	Jan. 1936.	Dec. 1936.	
No. of landlords	9	7	
No. of houses	12	10	
No. of separate families	49	37	
No. of Notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	14

The premises and bedding were invariably found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

(Other than Fish Friers.)

No. on register ... ..	...	...	17
Tripe Boilers	2	Gut Scrapers	3
Hide & Skin Dealers	3	Fellmongers	3
Rag & Bone Dealers	6		
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	50

The premises generally were found in a clean condition.

FISH FRIERS.

No. on Register (December, 1936) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	76
Provision of receptacles, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improvements ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1

Of the above number of registered fish friers, six were re-licensed for a period of twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects :—

Condition of back roads ... ..	...	...	...	...	3
Choked or foul street gullies ... ..	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances arising from sewers ... ..	...	...	...	...	6
Apparently dangerous structures ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	3

FOODS.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No. on books, December, 1936 :—

(a) Registered, December, 1936	...	...	...	...	26	}	46
(b) Licensed, December, 1936	...	...	...	...	20		
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	204		
No. of notices, re defects	...	...	...	...	8		
No. of receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	4		
No. re-licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	12		
No. discontinued during the year	...	...	...	...	0		

Many of the slaughter-houses are structurally in poor condition and are also in close proximity to houses and other buildings.

As far as the structural conditions will allow, they have been kept in a reasonably clean and satisfactory condition.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Negotiations are still continuing for the purchase of land on the site of the Navigation Road Clearance Area for the purpose of erecting a Public Abattoir thereon.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which became operative on the 1st January, 1934, requires generally that every animal shall be slaughtered by means of a mechanically operated instrument.

The above provision does not apply to sheep in this City.

The Act also provides that all slaughtermen shall be over eighteen years of age and hold a Licence from the Local Authority. During the year 162 such licences were issued to fit and proper persons.

UNSOUND MEAT.

The following Tables show the amount of meat and other foods dealt with because of their diseased or unsound condition. The inspection of carcasses in the slaughter-houses takes up a considerable amount of time, particularly during the early part of the week. The animals killed in the City are practically all bullocks or heifers, and the beef on sale is of excellent quality. As will be seen from Table II, it was not necessary to make any seizures, all diseased meat being voluntarily surrendered. Ninety-five per cent. of the butchers are members of the local Butchers' Association, and of over 7,000 beasts slaughtered by the members, only 8 were cows.

In addition to the notices of “ Regular hours of Slaughtering ” under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, 1,030 notices of “ Occasional Slaughtering ” were received. As far as possible, the carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected. In many cases, slaughtering takes place during the evenings and on Sundays. It is pleasing to note that the work under these Regulations has been carried out amicably. The meat traders generally have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements to ensure the sale of “ meat ” under hygienic conditions.

TABLE I.
TOTAL WEIGHT OF UNSOUND MEAT DESTROYED.

Year.					Stones.
1936	...	...	...	...	8,121
1935	...	...	...	...	5,365
1934	...	...	...	...	6,448

TABLE II.

PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS AND SEIZURES OF UNSOUND CARCASSES AND MEAT.

Number of Voluntary SURRENDERS of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by butchers to Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Number of SEIZURES (with subsequent destruction) of diseased carcasses, or part carcasses, or internal organs by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.		Total
Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	Tuberculosis.	All other diseases and conditions.	
1,817	696	0	0	2,513

TABLE III.
NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED
WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Pigs.
Whole carcasses and organs..	—	28	—	6	7	66
Part do. do. ..	2	226	4	46	5	874
Organs only	3	232	14	31	9	264

TABLE IV.
NUMBER AND CLASS OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH DISEASE
OR CONDITION OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Bullocks..	1	Moribund	—	—
„ ..	1	Uræmia	—	—
„ ..	4	—	Abscesses	—
„ ..	6	—	Actinomycosis	—
„ ..	1	—	Bruising	—
„ ..	4	—	Injuries	—
„ ..	140	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	3	—	—	Cysts
„ ..	10	—	—	Infarcts
„ ..	7	—	—	Inflammation
„ ..	1	—	—	Melanosis
„ ..	1	—	—	Necrosis
„ ..	3	—	—	Parasites
„ ..	1	—	—	Pericarditis
Heifers ..	1	Injuries	—	—
„ ..	1	Septic Metritis	—	—
„ ..	2	—	Injuries	—
„ ..	3	—	—	Abscess
„ ..	20	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	1	—	—	Infarcts
„ ..	1	—	—	Inflammation
Cows ..	6	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	1	—	—	Necrosis
Calves ..	3	Immature	—	—
„ ..	1	Inflammation	—	—
„ ..	1	Moribund	—	—
„ ..	2	Pyæmia	—	—
„ ..	1	—	Actinomycosis	—
„ ..	1	—	Injury	—
„ ..	2	—	—	Abscesses
Sheep ..	3	Found Dead	—	—
„ ..	1	Injuries	—	—
„ ..	1	Moribund	—	—
„ ..	1	Septic Peritonitis	—	—
„ ..	12	Uræmia	—	—
„ ..	1	—	Cysts	—
„ ..	2	—	Injury	—
„ ..	1	—	—	Abscess
„ ..	3	—	—	Cirrhosis
„ ..	1	—	—	Congestion
„ ..	5	—	—	Cysts
„ ..	2	—	—	Inflammation
Lambs ..	1	Inflammation	—	—
„ ..	1	Septic Pneumonia	—	—
Pigs ..	1	Cysts (Generalised)	—	—
„ ..	1	Decomposition	—	—
„ ..	3	Fevered	—	—
„ ..	5	Found Dead	—	—
„ ..	6	Injuries	—	—
„ ..	3	Jaundice	—	—
„ ..	1	Multiple Abscesses	—	—
„ ..	1	Œdema	—	—
„ ..	3	Pleurisy & Peritonitis	—	—
„ ..	1	Pyæmia	—	—
„ ..	1	Rickets and Malnutrition	—	—

(continued overleaf)

TABLE IV—continued.

Class.	No. of Animals.	Whole carcasses and organs affected.	Part carcasses and organs affected.	Organs only affected.
Pigs ..	1	Sapraemia	—	—
„ ..	2	Septic Pericarditis	—	—
„ ..	3	Swine Erysipelas	—	—
„ ..	1	—	Abscesses	—
„ ..	10	—	Injuries	—
„ ..	3	—	—	Abscesses
„ ..	42	—	—	Cirrhosis
„ ..	7	—	—	Cysts
„ ..	26	—	—	Inflammation
„ ..	4	—	—	Necrosis
„ ..	1	—	—	Pneumonia
Bullocks ..	39	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
„ ..	162	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Heifers ..	8	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
„ ..	92	—	—	Part livers cirrhotic
Cows ..	1	—	—	Whole liver cirrhotic
Sheep ..	3	—	—	Whole livers cirrhotic
Total cases	696			

All condemned meat was destroyed by burning at the Corporation Destructor.

TABLE V.

PARTICULARS OF SURRENDERS OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS.

Foodstuffs.	Condition.	Foodstuffs.	Condition.
Apples (3 tins, 14 lb.)	Unsound.	Kidneys (1 tin, 2 lbs.)	Unsound.
Bacon, Danish (1st. 8 lbs.)	do.	Kippers (152 pairs)	do.
Beans, Baked (5 tins, 3 lbs.)	do.	Mutton, Boiled (1 tin, 6 lbs.)	do.
Beans, Cocoa (4 bags, 38 st.		Do. English (2 st.)	do.
8 lbs.)	do.	Oranges (2 tins, 2 lbs.)	do.
Beef, Corned (25 tins, 7 st.)	do.	Pears (4 tins, 9 lbs.)	do.
Beef, Brisket (2 tins, 15 lb.)	do.	Do. (8 boxes, 23 st.)	do.
Blackcurrants (1 tin, 6 lbs.)	do.	Plums (1 gallon)	do.
Celery (1 tin, 2 lbs.)	do.	Pork (1 tin, 6 lbs.)	do.
Crab Paste, dressed (38 tins,		Do. English (7 st.)	do.
8 lbs.)	do.	Potatoes (26 cases, 208 st.)..	do.
Gooseberries (1 tin, 1 lb.) ...	do.		

MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

MILK.

The taking of samples of milk, inspections of cowsheds and dairies, and giving of advice to those who have in any way the handling of this very important food, takes up a considerable amount of time.

Samples are taken for analysis for the chemical content by the City Analyst, the presumed standard being 3.0 per cent. of Milk-Fat and 8.5 per cent. of Solids-not-Fat, as laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, and as will be seen from Table VII, adulteration of samples has steadily decreased during the past four years; also for bacteriological examination by the City Bacteriologist, to ascertain the cleanliness of the milk. In connection with the latter, although no bacteriological standard is specified for ungraded milk, the Bacteriologist bases his reports upon the Accredited Standard, viz., not more than 200,000 bacteria per ml. or any coliform bacillus in 1/100th ml. During the year, as will be seen by Table VI, many of the samples of ungraded milk, a large proportion of which were sold loose from delivery cans in the streets, complied with the conditions for Accredited milk, and I submit, therefore, that these results show that with ordinary care and without a bonus, all milk could and should comply with such a standard. I am pleased to report that there are now 6 dairies in the City where a plant has been installed for sterilizing bottles, cans, etc.

COWSHEDS.

No. of cowsheds, January, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	5
No. discontinued since January, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of registered keepers, December, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cows kept in City	...	...	...	...	...	52
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws)	...	...	...	...	...	7

The premises generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

In company with Mr. J. W. Procter, Veterinary Inspector, many visits have been made for the purpose of examining the cows and sheds.

REGISTRATION OF TRADERS AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

(Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915; Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922; and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.)

Number of Retail Purveyors selling Milk within the City :—

				December, 1935.	December, 1936.
(a)	Residing in the City	...	...	181	185*
(b)	Residing outside the City	...	...	93	111

* Of these, 85 are registered for the sale of bottled milk only.

Number of Wholesale Traders selling Milk within the City :—

				December, 1935.	December, 1936.
(a)	Residing in the City	...	...	8	8
(b)	Residing outside the City	...	...	86	96

LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1923 and 1936.

During the operation of the Order of 1923, the following licences were granted :—

Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Certified "	4
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as " Certified "	1
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as " Grade A (T.T.) "	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Grade A "	2
Supplementary Licence to sell Milk as " Grade A "	3
Pasteuriser's Licence to sell Milk as " Pasteurised "	2
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Pasteurised "	2

The following licences were granted under the Order of 1936, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1936 :—

Dealer's Licence to bottle and sell Milk as " Tuberculin-Tested "	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Milk as " Accredited "	2

MILK—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND BIOLOGICAL TEST.

To ascertain the purity of the milk sold in the City, 130 samples were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination or biological test, viz. :—

Designated Milks, 25; Ungraded Milk, 105.

TABLE VI.

Bacteriological Examination.

Designated Milks :

Designation.	No. of samples.	Complied with prescribed conditions.	Organisms in excess.	Coliform Bacilli present.
"Certified"	4	3	1	—
"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	3	3	—	—
"Tuberculin Tested"	1	1	—	—
"Grade A (T.T.)"	1	1	—	—
"Grade A"	2	2	—	—
"Pasteurised"	14	11	1	3

Ungraded Milks :

No. of Bacteria per c.c.	No. of samples.	B. Coli present.
Under 200,000	65	17
200,000 to 1,000,000	11	7
Over 1,000,000	6	1

(23 of the 130 samples were submitted to the biological test only.)

Biological Test :

Type of Milk.	Number.	Positive.	Negative.
"Certified"	4	1	3
"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	3	1	2
"Tuberculin Tested"	1	—	1
"Grade A (T.T.)"	1	—	1
"Grade A"	2	—	2
"Pasteurised"	14	—	14
Ungraded Milk	105	17	88
Totals ...	130	19	111

In each case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, or where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

The following summary shows that we have been instrumental in the elimination of several tubercular cows from herds, the milk from which was coming into the City.

No. 12.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd and took one individual and one group sample for biological examination, the former proving positive. The cow was killed and a post-mortem examination revealed the cow to be affected with advanced tuberculosis, including the udder.

No. 16.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herds of two farms, which proved negative. A cow from one of the farms had been disposed of a fortnight prior to the positive biological result being known.

No. 17.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herd, one of which proved positive. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem examination revealed tuberculosis of the udder.

No. 18.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples, which proved negative.

No. 27.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herd, one individual sample proving positive to tubercle bacilli on microscopical examination. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem examination revealed tuberculosis of the udder.

No. 55.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples, one individual sample proving positive to tubercle bacilli on microscopical examination. The cow was slaughtered and post-mortem revealed advanced tuberculosis, including the udder.

No. 56.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herd, one individual sample proving positive to tubercle bacilli on microscopical examination. The cow was slaughtered and post-mortem revealed tuberculosis of the udder.

No. 64.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herd, which proved negative.

No. 67.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected the herd, but found no animal with clinical signs of tuberculosis. A fortnight prior to the positive biological result being known, the farmer had reported to the Authority that he had a cow with an enlarged udder. Upon inspection by the Veterinary Officer, the cow was found to have tuberculosis of the udder. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem confirmed his diagnosis.

No. 82.—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herd, one individual sample proving positive to tubercle bacilli on microscopical examination. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem revealed advanced tuberculosis, including the udder. (See also No. 117.)

No. 83.—Herd inspected by the City Veterinary Officer, who took individual and group samples—see Nos. 115 and 116.

Nos. 89 and 90—(Morning's and Evening's).—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer had already inspected and taken samples from the herd, one individual sample proving positive. The cow was slaughtered and post-mortem revealed advanced tuberculosis.

Nos. 109 and 110—(Morning's and Evening's).—Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer inspected and took samples from the herd, all proving negative.

No. 115.—Group sample from three cows taken in connection with No. 83. The producer had sold two cows and information was sent to the County Council concerned, whose Veterinary Officer inspected them and found one to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. This cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem confirmed his diagnosis.

No. 116.—Group sample from two cows taken in connection with No. 83. Before the biological result became known, one cow showed signs of ill-health and was sent to the knacker's yard. Post-mortem revealed advanced tuberculosis.

No. 117.—From same source as No. 82. Referred to County Council, whose Veterinary Officer again inspected and took samples from the herd. Before the results of these samples became known, one cow showed clinical

signs of tuberculosis. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem revealed advanced tuberculosis, including the udder.

No. 127.—This sample was taken by the City Veterinary Officer during an inspection of the herd. The cow was slaughtered and a post-mortem revealed advanced tuberculosis, including the udder.

From the above summary it will be seen that with the help of Officials from the surrounding County Councils and Rural District Councils, thirteen cows found to be giving tubercular milk have been slaughtered, and as a result some progress has been made for the provision of a safer milk supply in the City.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1936 was 271 (96 informal and 175 formal). This number represents 3.2 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (89,680), being slightly greater than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, i.e. 3 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years :—

TABLE VII.

Year.	Total Samples.			Milk Samples only.		
	Nnmber examined.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number examined.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
1932	228	34	14.9	150	34	22.7
1933	229	60	26.2	172	60	34.9
1934	238	47	19.7	155	47	30.3
1935	291	44	15.1	209	43	20.6
1936	271	30	11.1	180	26	14.4

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

TABLE VIII.

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Totals.
Milk	173	7	154	26	180
Arrowroot	—	1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets	—	3	3	—	3
Bacon	—	3	3	—	3
Baking Powder	—	2	2	—	2
Beef, pressed	—	1	1	—	1
„ spiced	—	1	1	—	1
Borax	—	2	2	—	2
Butter	—	3	3	—	3
Cakes, Sponge	—	3	3	—	3
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	1

(continued overleaf)

TABLE VIII—*continued.*

Nature of Sample.	Formal.	Informal.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Totals.
Cheese, Cheshire ..	—	1	1	—	1
„ Cream ...	—	1	1	—	1
„ „ Stilton	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa ...	—	2	2	—	2
Coffee ...	—	2	2	—	2
„ and Chicory	—	—	—	—	—
Essence, Malted	—	1	1	—	1
Cream ...	—	5	5	—	5
Custard Powder ...	—	1	1	—	1
Figs, Compound	—	—	—	—	—
Syrup of ...	—	2	2	—	2
Fish Cakes ...	—	1	1	—	1
Glycerine ...	—	1	1	—	1
Honey, Empire ...	—	1	1	—	1
Ice Cream ...	—	3	3	—	3
Iodine ...	1	2	1	2	3
Jam, Raspberry ...	1	4	3	2	5
Jellies, Table ...	—	1	1	—	1
Lard ...	—	4	4	—	4
Lemonade Cubes ...	—	1	1	—	1
Liquorice Powder,	—	—	—	—	—
Compound ...	—	1	1	—	1
Meat, Potted ...	—	1	1	—	1
Mincemeat ...	—	1	1	—	1
Mint, Dried ...	—	2	2	—	2
Mint Sauce ...	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil ...	—	3	3	—	3
Paste, Chicken and	—	—	—	—	—
Ham ...	—	1	1	—	1
„ Salmon ...	—	2	2	—	2
Pepper ...	—	2	2	—	2
Prawns ...	—	1	1	—	1
Prunes ...	—	1	1	—	1
Quinine, Ammoniated	—	—	—	—	—
Tincture of ...	—	1	1	—	1
Rice, Ground ...	—	1	1	—	1
Salts, Epsom ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sausages ...	—	3	3	—	3
Soda, Bicarbonate of	—	1	1	—	1
Suet, Shredded Beef	—	2	2	—	2
Sugar ...	—	1	1	—	1
Sweetmeats ...	—	3	3	—	3
Tea ...	—	2	2	—	2
Treacle, Black ...	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar, Malt ...	—	3	3	—	3
Totals ...	175	96	241	30	271

(For details, see Public Analyst's Report.)

TABLE IX.
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES OF MILK
TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928,
REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE.

(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, pages 111-114.)

No.	Remarks.
26	Course of delivery samples taken from producer to vendor.
30 31	} Course of delivery samples to vendor of No. 26, three others proving genuine. "Appeal to Cow" sample taken, which was certified to be genuine. Producer cautioned.
47	Vendor cautioned.
48	Course of delivery samples taken from producer to vendor, all of which were certified to be genuine. Vendor cautioned.
89	Vendor cautioned.
96	Vendor cautioned.
98 100 101	} Vendor cautioned.
110	Course of delivery samples taken, which were certified to be genuine. Vendor cautioned.
113	Vendor cautioned.
132	"Appeal to Cow" sample taken—see No. 136. Vendor cautioned.
133	Vendor cautioned.
136	"Appeal to Cow" sample in connection with No. 132. Vendor cautioned.
143	Vendor cautioned.
147	From same vendor as No. 113. Vendor cautioned.
154	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken, which proved genuine. Vendor cautioned.
155	Referred to East Riding County Council, who took a sample in course of delivery from producer to vendor, which proved genuine. Vendor cautioned.
157	Vendor cautioned.
193	"Appeal to Cow" sample taken—see No. 197.
196	Course of delivery sample taken from producer to vendor, which proved genuine. Vendor cautioned.
197	"Appeal to Cow" sample in connection with No. 193. Vendor cautioned.
200	Vendor cautioned.
220	Course of delivery samples taken from producer to vendor, which proved genuine. Vendor cautioned.
270	Vendor cautioned.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

No. of manufacturers of margarine ...	...	...	...	0
No. of wholesale dealers in margarine ...	...	...	...	20
No. of premises on register ...	...	...	...	22

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 8
of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE ACT, 1907.

No. of manufacturers of butter	1
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

No. of premises on register, where artificial cream may be manufactured, sold or exposed, or kept for sale for human consumption	1
--	-----	-----	-----	---

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

The manufacture and sale of Ice Cream is governed by sections 92 and 93 of the York Corporation Act, 1914.

There are 94 premises on the register.

During the year 3 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified them to be free from preservatives and to contain 11, 14.5, and 15 per cent. of fat respectively.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 49 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received as to infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated and, where necessary, notices served upon the occupiers in accordance with the Act, advice being given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats.

“ National Rat Week ” was held from the 2nd to 7th November, 1936, the attention of the public being drawn by means of the local press, posters and handbills to the destruction of rats and mice as mentioned in the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Leaflet No. 49. The Health Committee decided to pay 2d. for each dead rat caught in the City and delivered to the Corporation Depot. By this means 258 rats were received (an increase of 20 on the previous year).

With the co-operation of the City Engineer, arrangements were continued throughout the year to regularly bait the sewers, phosphorus paste being used.

At the close of "Rat Week," the Health Committee decided to engage for a time the services of a Rat Catcher, and for the seven weeks to the close of the year he caught 128 rats in various parts of the City, and laid baits in premises where traps appeared to be of no avail and it was not possible to use dogs and ferrets.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Shops Act, with the exception of Section 10, is administered by the police.

During the year 11 premises were dealt with under section 10 and notices served under sub-sections 1 (a) and (b), 2, 4 and 5. Of these, five were complied with by the end of the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year twelve informal samples—eight feeding stuffs and four fertilisers—were taken under the above Act. For details of analysis see Agricultural Analyst's Report, page 114.

Where guarantees were not furnished as required by the Act, the attention of the vendors was called and the explanation in each case was that it was an oversight.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The marking of goods in accordance with the Orders in Council made under the above Act, both in the shops and in the public market, was well observed.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises in the City where rag flock is manufactured. Rag flock is occasionally used by some upholsterers. No samples have been taken during the year.

THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, Etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local Theatres and Cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the Managements.

SECTION I.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR 1936.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67 Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.
April 22nd, 1937.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of
the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1936.

During the year 271 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following table shows the nature and number respectively of the samples submitted :—

Article.	Number examined.	Article.	Number examined.
Milk	180	Arrowroot	1
Cream	5	Ground Rice	1
Butter	3	Custard Powder	1
Cheese	3	Malt Vinegar	3
Lard	4	Sweetmeats	3
Shredded Beef Suet	2	Mincemeat	1
Sugar	1	Sponge Cake	3
Tea	2	Meat and Fish Products	13
Malted Coffee and		Prawns	1
Chicory Essence	1	Lemonade Cubes	1
Coffee	2	Table Jelly	1
Cocoa	2	Prunes	1
Pepper	2	Ice Cream	3
Raspberry Jam	5	Mint Sauce	1
Black Treacle	1	Dried Mint	2
Honey	1	Drugs	19
Baking Powder	2		

MILK.

During the year 180 samples of Milk were examined.

Of these :—

154 samples conformed to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

10 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

3 samples were slightly deficient in Solids-not-Fat.

1 sample was slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.

12 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 7.0
to 32.3 per cent.

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples :—

Month.	No. of Samples.	Analytical Data.	
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %
January	12	3.74	8.88
February	15	3.30	8.80
March	17	3.55	8.89
April	12	3.75	8.71
May	15	3.27	8.87
June	14	3.14	8.81
July	28	3.54	8.86
August	9	3.85	8.83
September	18	3.34	8.87
October	32	3.75	8.92
November	8	3.50	8.87
December	—	—	—
Average for the year 1936		3.53	8.86
Average for the year 1935		3.44	8.82
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 ...		3.00	8.50

The following Table shows the composition of the Milk samples not complying with the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 :—

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not-Fat %	
26	Jan. 31	2.73	8.63	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.0%.
31	Feb. 5	2.65	8.68	Deficient in Milk-Fat 11.6%.
				Refers to No. 26.
47	Mch. 5	2.76	9.15	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.0%.
48	„	2.70	9.69	Deficient in Milk-Fat 10.0%.
113	May 22	2.75	8.99	Deficient in Milk-Fat 8.3%.
132	June 18	2.58	8.51	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.0%.
147	July 2	2.03	8.84	Deficient in Milk-Fat 32.3%.
				Refers to No. 113.
154	July 8	2.46	9.00	Deficient in Milk-Fat 18.0%.
155	„	2.79	8.71	Deficient in Milk-Fat 7.0%.
193	Sept. 4	2.49	8.70	Deficient in Milk-Fat 17.0%.
196	„	2.72	8.83	Deficient in Milk-Fat 9.3%.
197	Sept. 5	2.58	8.67	Deficient in Milk-Fat 14.0%.
				Informal. “Appeal to Cows.” Refers to No. 193.
96	April 30	2.92	8.41	Slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Solids-not-Fat.

Mark.	Date.	Analytical Data.		Remarks.
		Milk-Fat %	Solids-not- Fat %	
30	Feb. 5	2.89	8.95	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Refers to No. 26.
89	April 21	2.90	8.77	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
98	May 6	2.94	8.71	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
100	„	2.96	8.55	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
110	May 20	2.87	9.21	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
133	June 18	2.86	8.76	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
136	June 20	2.93	8.60	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat. Informal. “Appeal to Cows.” Refers to No. 132.
143	July 2	2.91	8.95	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
157	July 8	2.87	9.06	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
270	Nov. 27	2.87	8.85	Slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.
101	May 6	3.55	8.39	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
200	Sept. 10	3.10	8.43	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.
220	Oct. 8	3.35	8.21	Slightly deficient in Solids- not-Fat.

CREAM.

The five samples of Cream were genuine—free from preservatives. The percentages of Milk-Fat present varied from 52 to 63. All the samples were contained in papier mâché cartons.

BUTTER.

The three samples of butter were genuine—free from preservatives. They conformed to the Regulations in containing less than 16 per cent. of water (maximum limit).

RASPBERRY JAMS.

All the five samples of Raspberry Jam examined were described as being of Full Fruit Standard. One sample was found to have a Raspberry content of not more than 25 per cent., and was, therefore, not of Full Fruit Standard. To conform to the Full Fruit Standard of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, a Raspberry Jam should have a fruit content of at least 38 per cent. Three of the samples were free from preservatives; the remaining two contained small amounts of Sulphur Dioxide, but the amounts were within the limit allowed by the Regulations to be present in Jam.

PRESERVATIVES.

All the samples examined specifically for preservatives conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations.

DRUGS.

The following Drugs were examined during the year :—Three samples each of Tincture of Iodine, Olive Oil and Aspirin Tablets, two samples each of Borax and Compound Syrup of Figs, and one sample each of Castor Oil, Glycerine, Epsom Salts, Bicarbonate of Soda, Compound Liquorice Powder and Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.

Of the three samples of Tincture of Iodine examined, one conformed to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia. The remaining two samples, which I understand were from the same source of supply, were not Tincture of Iodine of the British Pharmacopœia and contained ingredients foreign to Tincture of Iodine.

The remaining drugs were genuine.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Twelve samples (eight Feeding Stuffs and four Fertilisers) were examined chemically for composition, and microscopically for extraneous and valueless ingredients.

FEEDING STUFFS.

They consisted of :—

2 samples of Sharps.

1 sample each of Bran, Sussex Ground Oats, Fish Meal, Indian Meal, Meat and Bone Meal, and Linseed Meal.

No guarantees as to Fibre content were given with the samples of Sharps and Bran as required by the Act.

The sample of Fish Meal likewise had no guarantee.

The sample of Linseed Meal was found on examination to consist of Linseed Cake Meal, that is, the residue resulting from the removal of Oil from commercially pure Linseed. It should have been sold as a Linseed Cake Meal.

The sample of Meat and Bone Meal was originally invoiced as a Meat Meal, but when the makers were informed that it could not be sold as a Meat Meal, they altered the description to Meat and Bone Meal.

FERTILISERS.

They consisted of one sample each of General Fertiliser, Lawn Dressing, Sweet Pea Fertiliser, and Potato Fertiliser.

The Potato Fertiliser was deficient in Potash, containing only 9.6 per cent. as against a guarantee of 11 per cent.

None of the other samples mentioned call for special comment.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN EVANS,

City Analyst.

SECTION J.

REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Guildhall, York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report, as Canal Boats Inspector, for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

Two new vessels have been registered during the year and one vessel has been broken up.

The number of vessels on my register on December 31st, 1936, was 294. Of these, 214 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. Fifty-one vessels are not now traceable, and 29 of the registered vessels are in use in this district.

During the year ended December 31st, 1936, fifty-two canal boat inspections were made. On the vessels inspected were 101 men, but neither women nor children were employed.

The vessels inspected were generally in excellent condition as regards cleanliness and repair. Their equipment fully complied with the regulations regarding Canal Boats.

No case of infectious disease on board was reported during the year, neither was any vessel carrying foul or offensive cargo.

No contraventions of the canal boats regulations were observed on the vessels inspected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. FEWSTER.

March 1st, 1937.

York Tuberculosis Crusade.

TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Twenty-second Annual Report.

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. B. INGLIS, J.P.

THE TOWN CLERK.

† MRS. ALDERSON.

† DR. P. R. McNAUGHT.

† MISS JALLAND.

† MISS PATERSON.

MRS. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.

† MRS. MATTHEWS.

† COUN. ARTHUR WILKINSON, J.P.

† MR. JAMES W. BARNES
(Public Assistance Officer).

† MRS. KNOWLSON.

ALD. WM. WRIGHT, J.P.

MR. HOWARD GRAY.

† MRS. MACHEN.

† MRS. SHAW.

† MRS. WARD.

† MR. CONVEY.

† MRS. JENNINGS.

† *Members of the Executive Sub-Committee.*

Secretary and Treasurer—
Miss CONING, 11 Castlegate.

Assistant Secretary—
Miss N. TAYLOR, 11 Castlegate.

Bankers—
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD., Coney Street.

Hon. Auditors—
MESSRS. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL AND CO., 5 New Street.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, 1936.

There is little new to relate of the activities of the Committee during 1936, but good results have been obtained by unobtrusive, steady work, and comfort and help have been forthcoming for many disabled and suffering patients.

FUNDS.

The Annual Flower Crusade was held in the City on Saturday, June 20th, when the sum of £102 5s. 7d. was collected. No collections were made in the villages.

Our grateful thanks are again due to Miss Mary Davies for allowing us the use of the ground floor of 11 Castlegate, to Mr. Boulton, who took charge of the count, and to his Assistants.

This is the final Flower Crusade Collection, as the York Corporation will, from 1st April, 1937, assume financial responsibility for After Care. Otherwise the work of the Committee will continue as in the past.

The Crusade was inaugurated at the suggestion of Mr. B. S. Rowntree twenty-six years ago, and £4,232 7s. 10d. has been raised on behalf of the After Care of our patients.

NUMBER OF CASES TO WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN.

One adult and eleven children were sent to St. Anne's Home, Bridlington.

Five patients were granted financial assistance.

Fifty-seven patients were provided with clothing and boots.

Thirty patients were supplied with sick-room comforts, bedsteads, bedding, and invalid chairs.

Four patients were provided with Home Helps.

Eighty-three patients received milk. (The Health Committee made a Grant of £160 towards our milk bill.)

Twelve patients were given Dispensary Notes.

Thirteen patients received gifts of coal, for which special donations had been given.

Twelve patients were provided with artificial dentures.

Four patients were supplied with spectacles.

Five patients received subsidies towards rent.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HELP GIVEN.

The help given has taken various forms, according to the individual necessities of the cases, and includes :—

Provisional help for patients who are in need of immediate assistance.

Friendly visiting and advice.

Extra nourishment (milk).

Provision of separate bed and bedding, so that the patient may sleep alone.

Loan of air cushions, bath-chairs, etc.

Provision of warm clothing and boots.

Loan of shelters.

Payment for light employment of partly-recovered patients.

Provision of Dispensary Notes for suitable cases.

Payment of expenses, or part expenses, for boarding-out at the seaside.

Assistance towards the provision of artificial teeth, spectacles, and spinal jackets.

Home Helps for advanced cases.

Travelling expenses for patients undergoing light treatment at Leeds General Infirmary.

Subsidies towards rents for tuberculous patients.

A grant of £100 for travelling expenses incurred for treatment, and for rent subsidies has been made by the City Council.

VISITS TO PATIENTS.

The Health Visitors paid 3,239 visits, many of which were in connection with After Care work.

BOARDING OUT.

One adult and eleven children were boarded out at St. Anne's Home, Bridlington; all did well, and gained weight. Owing to the great demand for admission, the stay had to be reduced to two weeks in certain cases.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN PATIENTS.

A small number of orders for garments were received, and these were carried out by women patients, £2 7s. 7d. being received in payment by the Committee.

A special request was made to the Health Committee that in giving orders for the supply of clothing for patients, bed linen, etc., for use in their Hospitals, the claims of this employment scheme might be borne in mind. We wish to thank the Matron of the Isolation Hospital for her support and interest in this scheme.

A small stock of useful household linen is always on sale at 11 Castle-gate—Pillow Cases, Roller Towels, Glass Cloths, etc., may be purchased there.

RENT SUBSIDIES.

Five patients received a weekly subsidy during 1936, a special grant having been provided by the Health Committee for this purpose. The subsidy usually represents the difference between the old rent and the new, and the patients have certainly benefited by the removal to better housing conditions.

THANKS.

We wish to express our grateful thanks for the following gifts:—Clothing, shoes, blankets, eiderdown from—Mr. G. W. Harding, Mrs. Mason Matthews (the late), Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Linney, Mrs. Machen, Miss Martin, Dr. McNaught, Mrs. Coates, Miss Chambers, Mrs. Lindop, Miss G. Linney, Miss Smithson, Mrs. Stainthorpe, Miss Winspeare, Mrs. Blagg, Miss J. Boston, Mrs. Holden, Miss N. Taylor, Miss E. Coates.

Books and Magazines, Games from—Mrs. Potter-Kirby, Mrs. J. Bilton, Mrs. Grisdale, Miss Winspeare, Miss Haley.

Special Donation for Coal from—Mrs. Smith.

Air Bed from—Miss Smithson.

Baby's Cot from—Mrs. Cooper.

Dispensary Notes from—Mr. Daykin.

Donations to the General Fund from—Mrs. Stainthorpe.

Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell have again kindly audited our accounts, and we are very grateful for this kindness extended to us for so many years, and for their unfailing interest in our work.

We wish also to record our grateful thanks for assistance and co-operation from the Citizens' Distress Committee; the Public Assistance Officer; the British Legion; the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association; the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; the Matron, The Shelter, Peckitt Street; the Lady Almoners of Leeds General Infirmary; and the York County Hospital.

CITY OF YORK TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 1st JANUARY, 1936—						
Due by Bankers	320	16	6
Due by Secretary	0	14	1
				321	10	7
PROCEEDS OF FLOWER CRUSADE	102	17	7
Less Expenses	5	13	7
				97	4	0
GRANT FROM YORK HEALTH COMMITTEE—						
For Milk	160	0	0
” Rent Subsidies and Travelling Expenses for Light Treatment, etc.	100	0	0
				260	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS	23	11	0
REPAYMENT OF LOAN	1	5	0
PROCEEDS OF SALE OF ARTICLES MADE BY WOMEN PATIENTS	2	7	7
Less Cost of Material and payments made to patients for sewing	1	15	4
				0	12	3

We have examined the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account and certify the same to be in accordance with the Books and Vouchers produced to us.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,

Chartered Accountants,

HONORARY AUDITORS.

5 NEW STREET, YORK.

31st March, 1937.

ELIZABETH CONING, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. R. McNAUGHT.

£704

2 10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ASSISTANCE TO PATIENTS OR PERSONS PREDISPOSED TO OR SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS—						
Milk for necessitous cases	164	3	11
Boarding out children at St. Anne's Home, Bridlington, Etc.	35	14	0
Less Parents' Payments	1	11	6
				34	2	6
Bedding. Clothing. and Sick Room Appliances	22	13	10
Financial Help to Patients—						
Travelling Expenses of Patients	43	2	4
Cash Grants to Patients	2	8	6
Rents paid for Patients	33	5	1
				78	15	11
Home Help and Nursing Attendance Fees Spectacles, Artificial Teeth, Surgical Appliances, etc., supplied to Patients	45	2	0
Less Patients' Contributions	5	4	0
				39	18	0
Coal purchased for Patients	3	9	7
Less Special Donations	0	10	0
				2	19	7
Children's Party	3	5	6
				£372	19	3
CHEQUE BOOK	0	10	0
SUBSCRIPTION TO YORK GENERAL DISPENSARY	2	2	0
DONATION TO THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS	20	0	0
BALANCE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936—						
Due by Bankers	302	3	5
Due by Secretary	6	8	2
				308	11	7
				£704	2	10

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